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U.S. Feels **Pakistani Atom Test** Is Unlikely

No. 30,771

By Judith Miller New York Times Service WASHINGTON - An intelli-

gence report has concluded thet Pakistan will be able to detonate a ouclear device within three years but is oot likely to do so, according to administration and congression al officials.

This conclusion, the officials said is contained in an analysis known as "Special National Intel-ligence Estimate 31-81." It was prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency and completed last

Some reports have said Pakistan in a could detonate a nuclear device by the end of this year.

But intelligence officials say that

Pakistan's reticence to conduct an atomie test stems partly from Pres-ident Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's unwillingness to jeopardize the Reagan administration's six-year \$3.2-billion military and economic aid program.

According to the sources, the oew study contends that Pakistan hate is likely to continue developing hate and stockpiling fissionable materi-fies al that could be used in a nuclear

Continued development of Pakistan's nuclear program, analysts argue, is likely to prompt increasing suspicion and bostility from lodia. As a result, according to the report, Pakistan could face a growing threat of a preemptive strike by lodia against its nuclear installations by the end of this year.

lodia detonated an atomic device in 1974, but it maintained that its test was a "peaceful nuclear ex-plosion," a distinction the United States does not accept.

The Reagan administration has argued that Pakistan can only be dissuaded from conducting a nuvne clear test if it would jeoperdize a strong security relationship with the United States. The new estimate tends to support this claim.

The estimate's conclusion is privately disputed by some foreign a policy analysts, who say they doubt Pakistan will be willing to forgo a demonstrable nuclear sion of the Polish people — in in his talks with Mr. Gromyko, which Soviet responsibility is clear also planned to make a praint issue

They also expressed concern about President Reagan's strong demonstration of support for the government in Pakistan, which they argue is unstable.

India and Pakistan are sched-uled to hold talks on a security paet in New Delhi on Friday, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi of Pakistan is expected to discuss proposals for a nuclear-free zone with his Indian counterpart, P.V. Nara-Illf: simha Rao.

The discussions are being close-ly followed by officials at the International Atomic Energy Agen-cy, based in Vienna, which moni-tors nuclear plants. The agency has been pressing Pakistan unsuccessfully to permit the installation of additional cameras and measuring devices to improve safeguards at a 135-megawatt nuclear reactor near

The agency made its request af-ter it detected anomalies and irregularities at the reactor, which is capable of producing plutonium for atomic weapons. There is no evi-dence that Pakistan has been diverting fuel from its civilian reactor for nonpeaceful purposes. But the agency expressed concern in September that its monitoring arrangements were no longer ade-

The India-Pakistan talks and the agency's effort to improve safe-guards are of concern to the Reagan administration, which per-EDS suaded Congress last month to approve \$100 million in aid for Pakistan, a downpayment on the sixyear program.



Marchers in Geneva protest the placement of nuclear arms in Europe and superpower actions in Poland and El Salvador.

U.S. Links Arms Talks, Soviet Role in Poland

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has formally linked progress in arms cootrol oegotiations with the Soviet Union to Moscow's involvement in what of-ficials here called "the continuing repression of the Polish people."

Administration officials say they are planning several measures, including a prolonged recess of the Madrid talks on East-West cooperation, to demonstrate opposition to the crackdown in Poland.

Dean Fischer, the State Depart-ment spokesman, said Friday that the administration's "interest in meaningful arms reduction negotiations, including reductions in strategic arms, is undiminished." But he said talks on reducing strategic nuclear arsenals "cannot be insulated from other events."

He said that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. bus emphasized that the cootinuing repres-- obviously constitutes a major setback to the prospects for coo-structive East-West relations."

"There can be no question," be said, "but that the climate of East-West relations in turn has a serious effect upon the prospects for mov-ing forward in arms control."

In linking progress in all arms control negotiations to Poland and East-West relations, Mr. Fischer went further than the administration officials who commented Thursday on Secretary of State Haig's scheduled meeting in Geneva Tuesday with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet

Those officials said Mr. Haig would probably not agree, as initially expected, to a joint statement setting a date for the start of Soviet-American negotiations on reducing strategie nuclear arsenals because of anger over Soviet support for the martial law regime in Poland. The arms talks had been expected to begin in March.

Mr. Fischer's statement suggested that, in addition to delaying an announcement on the beginning of strategic arms talks, the Polisb crisis was threatening the negotiations in Geneva on reducing or eliminating medium-range ouclear

missiles in Europe. The talks on medium-range missiles, which began on Nov. 30, have been strongly endorsed by other Western governments. These governments feel the negotiations there to Cairo on Thursday.

are important in convincing the European public that the West is making an effort to negotiate limits on weapons while going ahead with plans to deploy new generations of U.S. missiles

U.S. officials have declined to discuss what consequences the Polish situation could have for the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, such as whether United States might suspend the negotiations. Mr. Haig previously said that those talks were so important that they were in a special category, exempt from normal East-West

By linking the strategic arms talks to Soviet activities in other areas, Mr. Haig is reviving the "linkage" concept that was strongly advocated by President Reagan and Mr. Haig early in the administration - but - that - bas - not - been stressed in recent months.

U.S. officials sa of Soviet military supplies to the Caribbean area. The United States has become concerned about the recent shipment to Cuba of about 10 advanced MIG-23 fighter-

bombers. The Madrid conference is schedvled to resume oo Feb. 9. Administration officials disclosed Saturday that they were urging the Western allies to adopt a plan under which the conference would concentrate for a week to 10 days oo Western charges of Soviet breaches of the 1975 Helsinki accords, then recess until September or October. It would make oo sense for the West to negotiate oew agreements at Madrid, U.S. officials said, while the Soviet bloc

was violating existing accords. Under conference procedures, a unanimous vote is required to suspend the talks. U.S. officials are confident, however, that agreement by the allied group would leave the Soviet bloc no choice but

to accept a suspension. At the same time, the administratioo intends to seek a resolution condemning the crackdown in Po-land when the United Nations Human Rights Commission meets Feb. 1 in Geneva.

Haig Is in Geneva

GENEVA (UPI) - Mr. Haig arrived in Geneva Sunday for the meeting Tuesday with Mr. Gro-myko. Mr. Haig is scheduled to fly to Jerusalem Wednesday and from



Archbishon Jozef Glerap, Roman Catholic primate-of Poland,taking part in a Warsaw church service within the last week.

Archbishop Says Poles Grain Output NATO Officials Warn Have a Right to News

By John Damton New York Times Service WARSAW — The Roman Cath-olic primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said Sunday in a sermoo broadcast over national radio that Poles have the right to honest information in the govern-ment-controlled mass media and

the right to know why they were being deprived of civil liberties. The sermon was followed by a pastoral letter drawn up last week by the Polish Conference of Bishops, the top collegiate body of the church, that warned of the dangers of civil war and insisted

on the workers' right to organize independent trade unions. The two things indicated that the powerful voice of the church hierarchy was united in an effort to bring intense pressure to bear on the military regime one day be-fore Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's leader, is to deliver a ma-

jor address to parliament. Gen. Jaruzelski. who heads the Communist Party, the government and ruling Military Council of National Salvation, is expected to present the outlines of a program for economic reform and political changes. But he is not likely, ac-cording to informed sources, to declare an immediate end to the martial law that was imposed Dec. 13.

After the initial shock of the

military takeover there are now signs that the suspended Solidarity free trade union is organizing itself underground and that the authorities are floudering in their efforts to develop a program for governing that would be widely support-

Reports Increasing

There has been a steadily increasing flow of clandestine publi-cations from Solidarity. While some are just crudely typewritten statements and others are well-printed bulletins, they provide a growing body of reports of antigovernment petitions, production problems in factories and instances of police repression and brutality throughout the country.

Among them is a letter to Pope John Paul II from Solidarity leaders in Krakow, the poutiff's home town. It pledges that the union will do everything in its power to avoid terrorism and expresses fear thet the government will charge that such a campaign is under way so that it can launch a reign of terror.

In his sermon Sunday, Archbishop Glemp relied upon a privi-lege woo for the church by Solidar-ity in its initial strike io August, 1980 — the right to have Sunday Mass broadcast to the nation. Speaking from Holy Cross

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

French-Soviet Gas Deal Signed Despite U.S. Plea

New York Times Service PARIS - France has signed a major natural-gas cootract with the Soviet Union over strong objections by the Reagan administration, which fears the deal will make Europe dangerously depend-ent on Soviet energy and help

Moscow's defense effort.
The United States is already trying to delay construction of a new 2,800-mile (4,500-kilometer) pipeline in transport the gas from Western Siberia into France, Germany, Italy and several other Eu-ropean countries; it has refused permission for the General Electric Co. to export crucial parts for the buge turbine-powered compressor stations oeeded to pump the gas

Saturday's agreement, signed only o few days after President Reagan urged the Western allies to impose economic sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the military takeover in Poland, provides for France to purchase about g billion cubic meters of Siberian natural gas a year for 25 years, with the first deliveries starting in

As a result, the amount of France's natural gas supplied by the Soviet Union is expected to rise from about 15 percent to between 32 percent and 40 percent by 1990, depending on bow much gas is purchased from other suppliers. In overall terms, however, the Soviet Union's share of total French primary energy supplies will only increase from about 3 percent to 5 percent by the end of this decade.

Price Is Not Announced

West Germany has already agreed to purchase about 10 bil-bon cubic meters of Soviet natural gas from the planned new pipeline over the same period, raising its dependence on Soviet gas from 17 ercent to about 30 percent.

Italy has signed up to buy a lessquantity, and Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands are still negotiating with the Soviet Union for Siberian gas supplies natural gas only from about 15 Although the French refused to percent today to between 20 per-

Soviet Study

gloomy year on most fronts.

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service

In a break with precedent, the report, issued Saturday by the gov-

ernment's Central Statistical Ad-

ministration, omitted altogether

the size of last year's grain harvest,

suggesting that the figure is so low as to be politically embarrassing.

Among explanations put for-ward by Western diplomats for the

omission of the grain figures was a

reluctance to give the United States a propaganda lever at a time of tension, particularly in view of the threat of a oew grain embargo in retaliation for Moscow's pur-ported role in Poland's military

In the generally mediocre eco-nomic performance in 1981, the

production of natural gas seemed

to offer some consolation to Soviet

planners, particularly in view of an

expected increase in lucrative gas sales to Western Europe in the

Gas prodoction, for which growth is oow coming almost en-

tirely from the buge Arctic fields

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

for their Soviet gas, West Germany is believed to have agreed to pay \$4.65 per millioo British thermal units, the internationally accepted measurement of the energy con-tained in natural gas. A millioo

Bu is equivalent to about 28.5 cu-bic meters (1,000 cubic feet) of gas. Western experts estimate the Soviet Union could be earning an ad-ditional \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year in foreign currency by 1990 if succeeds in selling the 40 billion cubic meters of gas that it bopes to provide Western Europe annually

U.S. officials expressed disap-pointment at the French decision, especially as they had hoped that France might agree to buy less than the full 8 billioo cubic meters year as a gesture of disapproval of the Soviet-backed military takeover in Poland.

In a sharply worded editorial Saturday, the French afternoon newspaper Le Moode, which gen-erally supports France's new Socialist government, attacked the decision to sign the gas contract now, saying it showed Poles opposed to the military takeover that they have nothing to expect, save charitable gestures, from the West-ern countries oow."

Since he came to office last year, resident Reagan has been trying without success to persuade the West Europeans to cancel their plans to import more Soviet natural gas. The administration argues that the planned gas pipeline, linking Siberia with Europe's industrial beartland, represents a huge new ingular vein to which the Soviet Juion might one day hold a knife. Meanwhile, U.S. officials say

the big increase in foreign-ex change earnings that the Soviet Union expects from its gas sales to Europe will help sustain Moscow's military buildup by enabling it to purchase more strategically valuable goods in the West.

The Europeans have replied that the whole deal will increase their collective dependence on Soviet cent and 25 percent by the end of the decade. They also have pointed to the valuable contracts their iodustry has secured for building the oew pipeline at a time of rising unemployment.

Reaction in Washington

WASHINGTON (NYT) - The French decision oot to cut back on the planned purchase of Siberian natural gas was viewed by Reagan administration officials Saturday with disappointment.

parently caught by surprise by the announcement. As a result, there was oo immediate official commeot, other than a terse reminder that "our position on this question is well-known."

Privately, officials said that Sec-retary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had earlier tried to persuade the French either to delay signing the deal or to cut back on the quantity to be imported as a show of French opposition to the military

crackdown in Poland. France has been one of the most outspoken of the Western allies against the imposition of martial law in Poland, but it has not takeo any economic steps similar to the sanetions imposed by the United States against the Soviet Union on

Strauss Urges Bonn Review

HAMBURG (Reuters) - Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of West Germany's cooservative opposition, has declared that Bonn's role in belping the Soviet Union to build the gas pipeline should be ur-gently reviewed because of the events in Poland.

lo an interview with the Sunday newspaper Bild am Sonntag, be said that "as part of overall measures against the military dictatorship in Poland and its controllers in Moscow, this deal should be urgently reviewed."

He added, "Moscow wants to

use this buge deal primarily to ex-pand, with Western know-bow and money, the supply network that is so important for its troops, both in the Soviet Union and in the Warsaw Pact countries."

Unreported in Of New Poland Moves

BRUSSELS — Western Europe has joined the United States in warning of possible oew steps in the "immediate future" against MOSCOW - The Soviet government has issued its annual eco-nomic report for 1981, and it con-Polish and Soviet authorities as a result of what the NATO governfirmed previous indications of a ments termed a recent worsening of the situation in Poland.

Among the options being pur-sued, according in U.S. and European officials meeting Saturday in Brussels, was a tightening of credit terms for government loans to the Poles and the Russians.

In Washingtoo, meanwhile, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations. said Saturday that "problems like Poland poses are not the kind" that NATO "was conceived to address, and therefore its response to those problems should not be conceived of as raising fuodamen-tal questions about the alliance."

The NATO announcement in Brussels represented an early but limited follow-up to the iotentions signaled by NATO foreign minis-ters on Jan. 11 to identify and examine certain "national possibilities" for response to Warsaw's imposition of martial law last Dec. 13. The United States imposed trade and diplomatic sanctions last month on both Moscow and War-

The measures put into effect by

oped countries the right to impose controls on

textile imports, particularly from the big tex-

National development plans aimed at re-

ducing dependence oo imports by injecting capital and modern technology into certain in-

dustries. France, for example, is striving to "re-

conquer" such domestic markets as machine

Emergence of a tough vocabulary among

policy-makers to justify protectionist approaches. U.S. officials now speak of "recipro-

city," while Europeans describe "industrial

tile producers in Asia.

tools, shoes and toys.

protection systems.

the NATO countries so far - or those said to be under consideration for the ocar future - still do oot strike at major East-West trade

A NATO statement issued after Saturday's meeting said: "The allies agreed that the situation in Poland has worsened since the ministerial meeting of Jan. 11, and they deplore the absence of convincing signs that the repeated promises of a return to the policies of national renewal and genuine reforms ... are oot being carried out. On the contrary, the Polish authorities, supported by the Sovi-et Union, continue to ignore the true aspirations of the overwhelm-

ing majority of the Polish people."

The timing and substance of ancouncements of specific accions by NATO countries in response to the Polish crisis were said to be up to individual member governments. But U.S. officials said some announcements might be made by European members after a meeting ropean foreign ministers. They are to review food aid to Poland and East-West trade restrictions at that

meeting.
Unanimity in NATO has been reported on just one protest action: All member governments have said they will send their for-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Western Protectionism Alarms Trade Officials tional multifiber agreement, which gives devel-

This is the first in o series.

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune

GENEVA - The wave of protectionism spreading among Western industrial nations is complicating efforts to pull the world economy out of recession and may be heading out of control, many analysts warn.

"We are facing a situation as potentially dangerous as the 1930s," said an official of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. "Examples of neoprotectionism are becoming entrenched or spreading in the United States, Europe and Ja-

He added, "Worse yet, the long-established rules of liberalizing trade are no longer being respected, which means our policy-makers cannot get a grip on the situation — aggravated by recession and growing memployment."

Stagnation in Trade

Further gloom came from a senior official of the World Bank. "Frankly, a lot of people in the international agencies have panicked," he said. "Our governments simply are not moving to liberalize trade. ... There is no public interest for liberalizing trade and virtually no active lobbying from consumers, labor groups or the multinational companies."

Renewed protectionist practices certainly will oot halt world trade: The Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade recently reported that 1980 trade volume among

its 87 members rose 1,5 percent to \$2 trillion. lo 1979, trade volume rose 6 percent from the

But since last summer, mainly because of economie slowdown in industrial and developing countries, overall trade has stagnated. In the view of many policy-makers and economists, protectionism could dampen or seriously endanger the modest recovery expected next year for the OECD industrial nations.

· "Despite past liberalization efforts, nearly 50 percent of world trade is now under quantitative restraints and that proportion is growing," said Jan Tumlir, an American and the director of GATT's economic department. "The expected economic recovery will not help reverse the trend."

Officials in government and private policy-making circles interviewed recently in Western Europe and Washington pointed to similar trends, which France's Institute for International Relations in its coming annual report has called "the return of ecocomic oationalism." Amoog the trends are:

 Greater reliance on government subsidies in buttress important sectors of the economy, particularly in such export industries as agri culture and textiles. The Common Market's generous subsidies to European steel companies are a major example.

Mounting political pressures to negotiate

cartel-like arrangements between strong im-porting and weaker exporting nations. This

can be seen in the recently concluded interna-

 Filing of record numbers of cases of vio-lations of long-established trading rules, nota-bly at GATT and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in Paris. Officials say these filings reflect only a small fraction of the A growing number of parties in trade

disputes are simply bypassing the settlement machinery, according to officials, "Protectionism is oo longer turning up at the borders so much, but within countries, and the measures are increasingly difficult to tackle - the European subsidies, Japanese procurement programs, threats by U.S. farm lobbies in subsidize exports," said a senior European ambassador who specializes in trade.

Officials at ICC beadquarters in Paris reported that an increasing number of compa-(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

INSIDE

H.K. Unrest

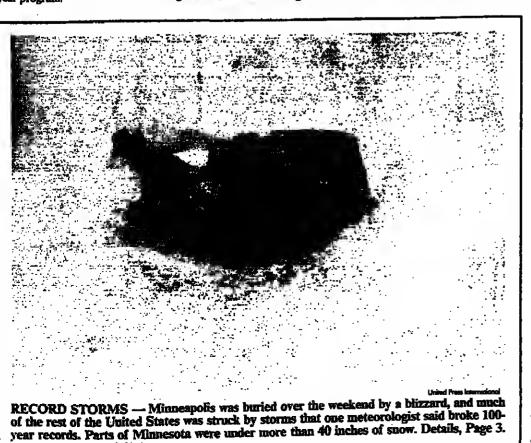
In Hong Kong, recent disturbances marked by anti-Western sentiment seem to have been peither Communist-inspired oor aimed at the colony's British officials. Instead, observers feel, they were a reflection of mounting social tensions. Many community leaders now fear the colony's long-term stability is threat-ened. Page 5.

Guatemala Crisis

Barred from U.S. military assistance because of its buman rights record, Guatemala's hard-pressed army is keeping itself supplied with vital equipment through loopboles in U.S. laws. Page 5.

Hypertension

The usefulness of some type of drug treatment for byperten-sion, the mildest form of high blood pressure, has been coofirmed in four studies, according to a recent report. Page 6.



Vote Favoring Nuclear-Free Zone Puts Schmidt, Local Party at Odds

tion district, addressed the meeting

here Friday night and Saturday.

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

BONN - Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel received a symbolic political slap over the weekend when their local Social Democratic Party organization, against the leaders' objections, voted for a motion favoring establishment of a nuclear

weapon-free zone in Europe. The vote, passed on Saturday by a large majority at the convention of the Hamburg regional party or-ganization, was described by its supporters as a signal to show that

"we in Europe want to turn our backs on nuclear weapons." Both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Apel, whose homes and parliamen-tary seats are in the Hamburg elec-

Mr. Apel described a nuclearfree zone as unrealistic and said that support for the motion meant the "removal of the armament half" of a NATO decision in December, 1979. It was then that the alliance announced its plans to station Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe to counter a buildup of Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at European targets.

Deployment of the missiles at the end of 1983 hinges on the re-sults of talks now going on in Ge-neva between the United States and the Soviet Union on reducing the total number of medium-range

missiles.

The convention voted for the

Italian Communists Attacked by Kremlin

MOSCOW — The Kremlin on Sunday denounced the leadership of the Italian Communist Party under Enrico Berlinguer and said it was steering the party away from the very basis of Communism.

The attack, in the Communist Party daily Pravda, said the leadership of the Italian party had adopted positions that directly helped anti-Communist forces in

Relations between the two par-ties appeared to be near breaking point after the attack against the independent-minded Italian movement, which has taken a strong and-Soviet line on Poland.

Referring to Mr. Berlinguer's denunciation of the Dec. 13 military takeover, Pravda said the Italian party leadership had used the Polish crisis as a present for putting forward views that denigrated world Socialism and the Soviet role in building it.

Pravda accused Italian party leaders of showing sympathy for rightist extremists in the Solidarity trade union and dismissed Mr. Berlinguer's call for greater human freedoms in the Soviet bloc.

The Italian Communist leaders, Prayda said, envisaged offering "freedom of action for those who, trampling Socialist legality underfoot, and using assistance from outside, are trying to undermine the Socialist system.

"And in fact, these people have oo such freedom in the countries of real Socialism, for to give them it would mean not to consolidate, but to subvert, the foundations of a oew Socialist system."

Pravda said the Italian leaders had made "inadmissible and unjust denigration" of the gains of Socialism and put forward pretentious concepts that were akin to oounced.

The Irish have a way of making you

in one of their ancient castles. Invite

beautiful countryside in the world by

day-in a jaunting cart, no less (with

you holding the reins). But before you

share it all with the folks back home,

SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge

exorbitant surcharge fees on inter-

fees are greater than the cost of the

TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel

national calls. And sometimes the

call itself. But if your hotel has

check out these pound-saving tips.

feel like a queen. They put you up

you to lavish medieval banquets

at night. And show you the most

The newspaper accused them of ignoring the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which it said was based on strengthening peace and

international cooperation.

Prayda further accused the Italian Communist Party at its full Central Committee meeting in Rome on Jan. 13 of making "a truly sacrilegious attempt" to prove that the Warsaw Pact's Ioreign policy was no different from that of the United States and NATO. It said Italian Communist Party leaders were trying to denigrate the achievements of the Soviet people and the party by speaking of a crisis in the Soviet political

At the same time they had found it appropriate to renounce the ideological basis of Communism and move gradually away from the Marxist-Leninist revolutiooary platform.

The positions adopted by the Italian Communist Party in late 1981 and early this year showed that its leaders had openly come out against world Socialism, Pravda said.

It said the course taken by the Italian leadership ran counter to the interests of its members and the Italian working class which was faced with the problem of pre-venting its country being used "for the aggressive aims of alien imperi-

Austrian Post for Waldheim

VIENNA - Kurt Waldheim, the former UN secretary-general, will become a special envoy for Austria at international conferences, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has auouclear-free motion in spite of Mr. Apel's assertion that it was meaningless because Soviet missiles placed behind the Ural Mountains would still be able to destroy a nuclear weapon-free Western Europe. Mr. Schmidt had stressed that without the NATO missile pro-gram, the Soviet Union would have no incentive to discuss reduction of its forces.

The motion adopted in Hamburg will be brought to the floor of a special party meeting scheduled for April in Munich. The decision was in line with a general trend of resistance within the party's regional organizations to the deploy-ment of new NATO missiles in Europe. Last month, in spite of a speech to delegates by Mr. Schmidt, the Social Democratic organization in the northern state of Bremen called for the immediate halt of preparations for stationing missiles in West Germany. A debate and a vote on the mis-

sile issue had been expected at the Munich convention, but the na-tional party leadership said in November that the start of talks in Geneva removed the necessity of a vote on whether the Social Democrats should continue to support the NATO plan. It now appears, however, that it will be increasing-ly difficult for Mr. Schmidt and his llies to avoid an open battle on the issue at the convention.

60-40 Edge Seen

The party leadership believes it has about a 60-40 advantage in any potential vote at the convention. but the regional party meetings suggest the margin for maneuver may be narrower. Mr. Schmidt said last May that he would resign if the party failed to back him in his support of the NATO decision.

Newspapers close to the Social Democratic Party, as well as its own press service, gave details Saturday of a motion on security issues that the party leadership plans to make in Munich in an attempt to win back the dissenting

The reports said that the party would suggest a moratorium on the deployment of short-range mis-siles, such as the Soviet SS-2A.

It would also urge that French and British ouclear weapons be in-cluded in further considerations of the East-West power balance in Europe, But the reports said the motion would avoid proposing that French and British weapons be involved in the Geneva talks, which involve U.S. and Soviet missiles alone.

These proposals fall far short, however, of the demands of the forces in the party that are resisting the NATO decision. The Frankfurter Rundschau, the national newspaper with the closest ties to the party organization, said the recommendations were hardly likely to win over the dissenters.



Adm. James G. Storms 3d, second from left, at an Armistice Commission meeting.

UN Invites China, North Korea to Watch Maneuvers

PANMUNJOM, Korea - The U.S.-led United Nations Command has invited North Korea and China to observe a joint U.S. South Korea mili-tary exercise — code-named Team Spirit 82 — in a gesture aimed at easing tension on the Korean

At a meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, U.S. Rear Adm. James G. Storms 3d, representing the UN Command, also ex-pressed hope that North Korea would present a reciprocal invitation but Communist officials

jecred at the proposal. The UN command proposal, made Saturday, is imprecedented in the history of the Korean armistice signed in 1953 by the command, North Korea and China. The invitation, Adm. Storms said,

is for senior North Korean and Chinese armistice delegates, in the company of Polish, Czechoslovak, Swedish and Swiss members of the Korean

vak, Swedish and Swiss members of the Korean peace-keeping group, to observe war games scheduled for February and March.

North Korean Army Maj. Gen Han Ju-kyong, the chief Communist oegotiator, burst into laughter upon hearing the UN proposal and mumbled in Korean, "You aggressors." The UN command informed North Korea last month of the exercise, actions. asking Pyongyang to follow suit by disclosing in advance its scheduled military war games. The gesture came shortly after an extensive North Korean war exercise that alarmed U.S. forces so much that Airborne Warning and Controls System flew over the Korean peninsula and 7th Fleet warships sailed into Korean waters.

Hoping for Break in Polish Crisis, U.S. Is Not Encouraging Refugees

By David Shribman New York Tomes Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration has chosen not to encourage the 50,000 Poles who have flooded Austrian refugee centers to come to the United States, according to a high-level U.S. offi-

The policy has angered Polish-American groups and troubled the Austrian government, but the ad-ministration official said it is part of a quiet effort to obtain a loosening of the martial law that was imposed in Poland oo Dec. 13.

"We don't want to create the impression that the situation in Poland is irretrievable," said the official, who spoke on condition that he oot be identified. There is no point in contributing one way or another to the impression that the situation has moved to a point where it is locked in ice."

countries. And where they are,

usually low. Or, you can avoid

the post office or from other

savings are considerable.

telephone centers.

the hotel surcharges on such calls are

surcharges altogether by calling from

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS

country you're in has lower rates at

night and on weekends. Usually the

You'll save a lot of green when you

Always check to see whether the

follow these tips. And a lot of gas

when you travel by jaunting cart.

(4) Bell System

The exodus of Poles to Vienna ended with the military crackdown, but it left Austria with a refugee problem that cost \$60 million last year and shows few signs of The office of the UN High Com-

missioner for Refugees has made a \$2-million grant to Austria, but Gary Perkins, the U.S. director of the refugee office, said, "This does not even begin to cover the costs." Austria is less concerned about the cost of the refugees than about

their final destination. "We are happy for every dollar we get," said an Austrian Embassy official in Washington, "but our concern is that these people move on to the final country of settle-

According to the Austrian government, 29,000 Poles applied for political asylum in Austria last year. An additional 20,000 came to Austria but have not applied for

The UN refugee office approached 24 countries on Dec. 30 to appeal for help in settling the Poles. The response has been modest, but Mr. Perkins said: "It is generally like this when you start to resettle people....You simply have to keep appealing and keep working on the situation. We are certainly hopeful."

In response to the Polish situadon, the United States has raised the ceiling on refugees from all of Eastern Europe to 9,000 this year,

twice as many as Ior 1981.

That definitely is a very significant step," said the Austrian official, but, given the number of Poles in Austria, we would be happy if their number were further in-

U.S. officials say the allotment can be increased if necessary, but the United States is not actively seeking refugees.

Democratic Rep. Toby Molfett of Connecticut, who visited Austria this month, said: "We found that the long-held view of the United States as a country that opens its arms to others has virtually disappeared."

Effort Sufficient

Administration officials contend that the U.S. effort and allotment are sufficient. lion more than planned. "Nobody is beating down our

door," said Richard D. Vine, director of the State Department's Bureau of Refugee Programs, Jerome L. Hoganson, office director of the program, said 90 percent of the Poles who applied to the United States were being granted refugee status. At times in 1981, he said,

the rate was only 50 percent.
But Polish-American 1 have said that the United States has been slow to welcome Poles.

"Poles happen to be more containable," said Leonard F. Walentynowicz, a former State Dopartment official and a director of the Polish-American Congress. "They are not jumping on boats and going into the ocean and risk-ing their lives like the Vietnamese. The United States can be more hospitable than it has been so far."

U.S. officials say that such a policy would jeopardize hopes of a swift loosening of martial law. According to this line of thinking. any effort to encourage large num bers of Poles to seek asylum in the United States might lead the Polish leaders or the Soviet Union to

Glemp Says Poles Have Right To Accurate Media Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

Church in Warsaw, he said his intention was to provide consolation to a suffering people. He told Poles to be calm, resolute and above all oot to despair. He drew parallels to the sufferings of the apostles and said that it was diffiapostics and said that it was unif-cult, but necessary, to be patient "when everything is in pain." The church, he said, was doing

everything it could to help the thousands of people interned, and clergymen and bishops had visited noon camps to bring "the word of God." Though couched largely in relig-

ious metaphors, the sermon carried political messages. Consolidation, the primate said, rested ultimately upon the liberating power of truth.
For this reason, neither the rulers
our those they ruled should be subjected to insult and ridicule. There must be honest informa-

tion in the mass media, be said, And people who are deprived of their liberty or forced to leave their work should be told why. Since martial law, the church bas assumed a pivotal role as a po-

tential mediator between the gov-ernment and detained Solidarity leaders, including Lech Walesa, leader of the union. But as hopes for progress in any such talks has laded, the church bas become increasiogly outspoken agaiost abuses of power by the govern-

One sign that the government was hardening its political line came Saturday when Ryszard Reiff, a member of the parliament. was dropped as president of a Catholic association called PAX Originally cooperating closely with Poland's Communist rulers, Pax remained at a distance from the party during the recent liberalization brought about by Solidarity. Mr. Reiff, as a member of the Council of State, refused to sign the martial law decree.

At a meeting Saturday, PAX chose a new president, Zenoo Komendar, and issued a critical assessment of its Iormer activities, throwing its support behind Gen.

Pope Comments

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope John Paul, saying that the Catholic Church will press for the respect of human rights, called Sunday for an end to martial law in Poland and re-establishment of Solidarity.
"In the name of freedom, I firm-

Warsaw Objects

WARSAW — Warsaw on Sun-day attacked Washington's plans lor an international television show on Poland and a "Solidarity Day" next weekend as "a spectacle of slanders and propaganda ag-

"Never has a government of any country directly concerned itself with staging such a kind of propaganda show against another country," the Polish statement said.

ly believe it is necessary to give back the working men their right to organize in independent, self-run unions and students the right to organize in associations," the pope told about 25,000 people at his weekly Sunday prayer.

To TV 'Spectacle' On Polish Crisis

The U.S. projects were "another interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland" and demonstrated the "aggressive and imperi-alist goals" of the Reagan administration, said a statement issued by the official press agency PAP.

The planned television show, leaturing President Reagan with other Western leaders and entertainment stars, is scheduled to be beamed around the world. It is being described by the United States as a demonstration of support for the Polish people.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

British Rail Engineers Strike Again

The Associated Press I CONDON — Striking engineers shut down British Rail on Sunday for the sixth day in less than two weeks. Sidney Weighell, general secretation of Britain's largest rail union, which is not involved in the pay are productivity dispute, said: "If this goes on much longer there won't amy money left to pay anybody.... It's the whole future of the railwawe're talking about."

Mr. Weighell, of the 180,000-member National Union of Railwayme make soon after British Rail appropried that it will deride Tuesde.

spoke soon after British Rail announced that it will decide Tuesdwhether to close down the railroad on Sundays, which would save £1. million (about \$3.23 million) a week because more than 50.000 worke are being paid overtime on Sundays even though no trains have be

Pair Refuses Water at U.S. Embassy

United Press Internations

MOSCOW — Two women who have been lasting for nearly a mone at the U.S. embassy said Sunday they had stopped drinking all liquid apparently to force a showdown over their demand for freedom to en

The women are among seven Pentecostalists from two families we have been living in the American compound after rushing past guar three and a half years ago. The others said they were concerned that t two women's refusal to drink could result in their being taken to a Sov hospital. But they would not attempt to persuade the women to give their protest, which is aimed at pressuring Soviet authorioes to grant t seven permission to emigrate to the United States.

Augustina Vashchenko, 52, and ber eldest daughter, Lydia, 31, ha been taking only fruit juice since the end of December.

Ulster MP Protests Status in U.S. Jail

ALDEN, N.Y. - Owen Carron, a member of the British Parliams

from Northern Ireland and an Irish nationalist, has proclaimed himsel political prisoner after being detained in oorthern New York state I trying to enter the United States illegally.

Mr. Carron and Danny Morrison, who was described by officials the outlawed Irish Republican Army's director of public relacions, we arrested separately on Thursday after they tried to enter the Unit States from Canada. Both refused to wear prison uniforms at a mi mum-security jail in Alden, oear Buffalo, saying they were political pr

Mr. Carron and Mr. Morrison were charged Friday in Buffalo w presenting false identification to customs officials, a crime that carr penalties of up to five years in prison and \$10,000 in fines. Both m were jailed without bond. They were reportedly on their way to an It is fund-raising dinner in New York.

Peking Warns U.S. on Taiwan

The Associated Press PEKING — The deputy chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Xiannian, warned Sunday that China would not tolerate obstructions reunification with Taiwan. His remarks were taken as a reference to t recent decision by the Reagan administration to continue selling arms

In a speech to 5,000 people at a celebration of the Chinese New Ye Mr. Li declared that China "will never barter away principle, let alo depend oo alms." The speech was carried live by Peking radio.

Soviet Economic Report **Omits Grain Output Figures**

(Continued from Page 1) northwestern Siberia, reached 465 billion cubic meters, seven bil-

The output of oil, which is also being supplied increasingly by Western Siberia, was almost on target, with 609 million toos instead of the projected 610 million. After having risen rapidly through the 1970s, oil production has now begun to level off.

Bot coal continued a steady decline that began after it had reached a high of 723.6 million tons in 1978. The slow development of new mines in castern regions has not kept up with deple-tion in older coal basins. Coal out-put last year was 704 million tons, compared with a 1981 goal of 738

The 1981 economic report did not address a shortage of feed grains for cattle. Statistics in the report - showing an increase in the number of cows, but a decline in milk production — suggested that a shortage of high-grade Iced was affecting productivity.

U.S. Estimates Grain

The omission of a grain crop fig-ure underscored President Leonid I. Brezhnev's statement in November that food was "economically and politically the central problem of the five-year plan."

Soviet planners have projected

an average annual grain crop of 239 million tons in the current plan, which runs to 1985. The U.S. Department of Agriculture esti-mated the Soviet grain crop of 1981 at 175 million tons, the lowest figure since 1975. The crop reached a record 237 million tons in 1978; it was 179 million in 1979 and 189 million in 1980.

The poor harvests in recent years are believed to be especially painful because the crisis in Poland has placed new strains on Soviet resources of food and of convertible currencies. Western experts expect Moscow to spend \$6 sillion this year buying grain abroad.

The generally poor performance in 1981 suggested that some of the goals of the 1981-85 five-year plan had been put effectively out of reach. National income in 1981, an indicator of overall growth, rose by 3.2 percent, less than the 3.4 per-cent projected for the year. The 1981 plan called for a 4.1

percent increase in industrial production, the lowest goal for any year since World War II. The final result was 3.4 percent. Output of consumer goods had been scheduled to grow by 4.2 percent, but achieved an increase of 3.6 per-

Labor productivity, expected to provide 90 percent of projected in-dustrial growth, climbed by 2.7 percent, compared with a planned percent

Most of the bad news, however, was in food, confirming what Russians have known for some time about increasing scarcities in their stores. Supplies of meat increased marginally, by 100,000 tons, while milk production dropped by two million tons to 88.5 million tons, the lowest figure since 1973.

Uganda Bus Wreck Kills 30

The only bright spot in agricul-

The Associated Press NAIROBI - At least 30 persons were killed when a bus overturned on Saturday on a rough section of road near Kampala, Radio Ugan-da said in a broadcast monitored here. Dozens of passengers were reported to be seriously injured. ture was egg production, which h been increasing for years. But sugar beets, a key crop, f

far below even the dismal forecast of Western experts. Izvestia p the figure at 60.6 million tons, t lowest figure in 19 years and million tons below the plan's for

NATO Warns Of New Steps

ministers to Madrid n month to make a statement on ! land at the Conference on Secus and Cooperation in Europe, whis reviewing the 1975 Helsinki

An unspecified oumber of En pean governments were said have agreed to place travel rest tions on Polish diplomats and porters in their countries. The would be similar to the curbs Western diplomats and repor in Warsaw. They also reporte agreed to enforce travel resi tions on Soviet diplomats n

closely.

The West Europeans were said to be cutting back on offi visits to and Irom the Soviet

Some European government portedly were considering the pension of rights of Soviet ship fish in their waters, as the Ur States has done. Also report under study were higher teriff Soviet imports to Western Eur

Kirkpetrick on NATO Rok WASHINGTON (WP) -J J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. represe tive at the UN, has appan tried to soften perceived differ es in view between Washin and some NATO allies a whether the Europeans should the United States in imposing nomic sanctions over the P

Speaking to reporters on S day about the Polish situa Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, "I think precisely on the order of the S invasion of Hungary and Cz slovakia"—instances in 1956 1968 of Soviet intervention in Communist East where NATI not act and where there wa sense of berrayal of the allia charter by its members.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick's comm although intended to defuse cism of NATO, could become troversial should they be s upon by West European gc ments to justify their resistar Reagan administration pre-

to join in sanctions. In a speech on Friday warned against "crisis-monge by critics in the United State Western Europe that she could unnecessarily weaken t liance. She said that NATC formed in 1949 solely as a c sive alliance to protect the We democracies against a Soviet sion and not as an instrumer roll back Communism" in E: Europe or to "encourage the

pendence of Eastern Europe.'
She said NATO "has been lossal success" in doing wi was meant to do, protecting ern Europe, "No additional logical content can be impu it, I believe, without either c tioo, exaggeration or both. said her speech had not cleared in advance by the

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1982

establishment, which increases their means." lished his contacts in frequent tra-vels to the United States, at least one trip a month in the last few years. But by his own account, he knows his way around Detroit bet-ter than Washington. This marks a

creasing investments in U.S. firms, part of accelerating French investment in the United States estimated by economists to have reached \$8 billion in the last several years.

New AMC President

a 46-percent interest in American Motors Corp., \$84 million into a 20-percent interest in Mack Trucks and a yet-to-be-determined sum into a joiot venture with Ransbourg Corp. fo called Cybotech. Corp. for an enterprise

Perhaps not coincidentally, the oew AMC president named earlier this month, Jose J. Dedeurwaerder, arrived at the U.S. firm last fall fresh from Renault's plant at Douai io oorthern France.

pioneered use of robots in auto manufacturing. The Renault-AMC combine plans to use such robots in building the Renault R-9 sedan beginning next summer at Kenosha, Wis. And, closing the circle, robots are to be the maio product of the Cybotech juint venture with Ransbourg.

Engineering such conquests, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said, kept him immersed in foreign affairs despite

his job as a carmaker. Not all Renault's foreign operations have been such successes. A 40-percent holding in Iranian firms.



suburb, authorities planned to dy-namite ice jams in the Chagrin

River that caused flooding and

forced about 50 people to leave their homes. In the Pittsburgh sub-

urb of Glenshaw, about 50 families were evacuated Saturday when ice

iams caused a creek to flood.

By Lee Lescaze Washington Post Service Washington Fair Service
WASHINGTON — President
Reagan has decided to set up a
new mechanism inside the White
House to discuss policy oo such legal matters as tax exempt status private schools and the Equal Rights Amendment, two issues on which the administration has been politically embarrassed in recent

The president's senior advisers had been debating for some time the establishment of a Cabinet council oo tegal affairs, similar to five existing councils. They did not act earlier because of opposition from Attorney General William French Smith, administration sources said. Mr. Smith was reluctant to bring

legal issues to the White House and submit them to discussion, the sources said, but failures of coordination on the tax exemption ques-tion and the ERA overcame his objections. Mr. Smith will be chairman of the new council, just as the principal Cabinet officers involved chair the other five, which were established last February.

The other Cabinet councils are on commerce and trade, economic affairs, natural resources and enviconment, human resources, and food and agriculture.

When the new council starts operating it will enable administra-tion officials to bring political and other considerations to bear on legal issues before decisions are

"There is high political — and for that matter policy — content in a lot of these issues," an administration official said.

The Reagan White House had tried to consider such aspects of le-gal decisions at the daily senior staff meeting, but that roughly 25-minute session is primarily arranged to discuss events of the day and make sure that presidential advisers know what their colleagues are working on.

The legal affairs council will discuss such questions as whether the

icus curiae briefs in court cases, what positions to take on appeals and what sort of testimony govern-ment officials should present to Congress on legal questions.

White House to Form

Legal issues arising in Cabinet artments other than Justice will also be brought before the council.

When the Justice and Treasury departments announced oo Jan. 8 that the administration was reversing 12 years of policy in order to grant tax exemptions to private schools that discriminate racially, they touched off a storm of criti-Mr. Reagan then announced

that, contrary to what his repre-sentatives had said Jan. 8, he would submit legislation to deny tax exemptions to segregated schools. The bill was sent to Congress with ootice that Mr. Reagan had instructed the Internal Reve-oue Service oot to process applications for tax exemptions pending congressional action, but he ap-proved a loophole permitting such exemptions for two schools.

A few days earlier, the Justice Department announced that it would appeal a judge's order strik-ing down the ratification process of the ERA as unconstitutional. But Mr. Reagan opposes the ndmeot.

The oext day, Justice added that, though it would appeal, it did not think speedy Supreme Court action appropriate. Without quick action, the ERA has little chance of meeting the June 30 ratification

ZambiaBans Elephant Hunts

LUSAKA, Zambia — The Zambian government has banned the issue of elephant hunting licences for five years to help save the na-tion's heavily poached herds. Ex-perts have estimated that poaching - generally for the ivory tasks has reduced the elephant popula-tion in Luangwa National Park, eastern Zambia, from 100,000 to 50,000 in the past decade.

Lawyer Warns Against Bid To Curb Power of Courts

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO - The president of the American Bar Association has warned that the "most serious constitutional crisis" since the Civil War may develop if Congress passes any of the 32 bills that would bar the federal courts from ruling on such issues as abortion, desegregation and prayers in the schools.

The proposals, advanced by conservatives in both houses, "threaten the elimination of the third branch of federal government," said David R. Brink, a Minneapolis lawyer and president of the 290,000-member national organization of lawyers, on Satur-

Mr. Brink said "a national insurrection" may result from passage of the bills. He called on the ABA and its member affiliates in the 50 states to join in an intensive lobbying effort in Congress

to defeat the proposals.

Four such bills already have been approved by various subcommittees of the Senate Judiciary Committee and are expected to come before the full committee as early as February.

Legal scholars disagree about the constitutionality of the 32 bills. Mr. Brink said be believes that it would be unconstitutional to pass any proposal that would "limit the power of the federal courts at any level to consider or grant remedies in cases affecting the fundamental rights of citizens under the Constitutioo."

He said the bills must be defeated in Coogress and not left to the courts to rule on their constitutionality. "If we leave it to the federal courts to preserve their own role," Mr. Brink said, 'we face, at best, what could be a oational insur-rection of those who do not understand the issue and a clamor of further unjustified criticism of our courts and our legal system." He made the comments in an address to the National Conference

of Bar Presidents, which is meeting here as part of the bar association's mid-year session. Even more troubling, he said, is o similar effort in some state legislatures to deprive state courts of constitutional jurisdiction. If those efforts succeed, Mr. Brink warned, "We would have a purely central parliamentary system of government without either sub-stantial state law or an enforceable written oational Constitution."

Last Body Found In Potomac Crash

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Divers have
recovered the last body from the
sunkeo wreckage of the Air Florida plane which struck the 14th
Street bridge Jan. 13 and plunged into the Potomac River, killing 78

The body of 2-mooth-old Jasoo Tirado, one of three infants aboard the flight, was retrieved from the river Saturday, authorities said. The body of the child's father, José Tirado, 23, of Spain, was recovered Thursday. Jason's mother, Priscilla, 22, one of five survivors, remains hospitalized with a broken

investigators have been unable to determine from the cockpit voice recorder whether the landing gear was retracted at the time of the crash. When it is extended, the plane is slowed down. Part of the investigatioo is focusing oo whether the plane was traveling fast enough to climb safely after

Juan Carlos on India Visit

MADRID - King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia left Sunday for a weeklong state visit to India.

Super Bowl. Icy runways caused additional problems for small when their single-engine plane clipped a power line during take-French Envoy to U.S.

By Edward Cody

NEW YORK — High winds and snow plagued the Midwest and

New England on Sunday, blinding

travelers on drift-covered roads,

while in Minnesota temperatures

dipped to 37 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (about the same in Cel-

sius). At least 27 persons have died

to the latest U.S. storms, which fol-

Pennsylvania struggled to re-store power to oearly 100,000 peo-ple after a heavy ice storm toppled

power lines. Heavy rains in Ore-

gon triggered mudshides and flood

warnings, Fontball enthusiasts ignored

travel advisories and ventured out

on ice-coated roads to make their way to Pontiac, Mich., for the

lowed a short thaw last week;

Washington Post Service PARIS - After 37 years with the state-owned Renault outo compa-ny, Bernard Vernier-Palliez is beginning the diplomatic career be says he always wanted, as ambassador of the Socialist government in Paris to the business-oriented Reagan administration in Wash-

For a non-Socialist and a nondiplomat, the assignment could seem formidable. In a country that prides itself on the professionalism of its envoys, it could seem unusual. But for Mr. Vernier-Palliez, 63, it comes as a logical extension of France's growing investment in the United States and President François Mitterrand's concern for the health of French export indus-

ries.
"I think the business approach is oow more important," Mr. Vernier-Palliez said in an interview shortly before his departure for Washington, "Second, I think peo-ple who have been in business have a lot of contacts in the industrial

Mr. Vernier-Palliez has estabclear distinction from the outgoing ambassador, François de La-boulaye, a career diplomat who spent much of his youth in the U.S. capital.

The cadence of Mr. Vernier-Pal-lez' travels reflected Renault's in-

As Renault's chief executive, Mr. Vernier-Palliez steered the company to put \$350 million into

At the Douai factory Renault

Pentagon this month. At a meeting of the Defense Re-

> U.S. military forces. Secretary of Defense Caspar W.

Fulfills an Old Dream

assembling R-5 Renaults was tak-

planes flying into the Detroit area for the game.

Highway crews struggled to free lowa roads from snow drifts. Au-

thorities cautioned motorists not

to venture off cleared lanes be-

cause numerous semi-trailer trucks

Winds in the northern and ceo-

tral Rockies were clocked at more

than 60 miles (96 kilometers) an

Fatal Plane Crash

Snow in the higher elevations of

the central and northern Cascade Mountains, in the Northwest, set off avalanches, but no injuries

were reported. One man was killed

another seriously injured

were shrouded under the drifts.

A World Airways jet lies to shallow water in Boston Harbor after skidding off the runway while landing in an ice storm.

At Least 27 Die in Severe Storms Across U.S.

en over by the revolutiooary government in Tehran. "If you head a multinational company, the most complicated problems you have to face are the political problems around the world," he said in his office over-looking the Champs-Elysées. "You have to give them a lot of time and

Since Jan. 1, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said, he has stopped giving them attention for Renault and has broadened his concerns to include French interests in general, including former competitors such as Peugeot and Citroën. "Since I left Renault at the end

of the year, I am oo more interested in Renault than in Peugeot," he said, smiling. "I am interested in the expansion of French industry." As a newcomer, Mr. Vernier-Palliez plans to spend at least a week with Mr. de Laboulaye remaining on the spot. Despite their different backgrounds, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said the two are good



La Pine, Ore, A World Airways DC-10 jet

with 208 passengers and crew aboard crashed through a stone

embankment into Boston Harbor on Saturday night as it landed in heavy fog and freezing rain at Lo-

Oakland, Calif. Four persons were

The cause of the accident was being investigated. A Trans World

Airline employee said the plane

touched down "a mile too late."
The jet skidded as it landed and

ran off the runway.

Road crews and shovelers in Minneapolis attempting to cut through the results of a succession

of record snowfalls were hampered

first by the wind and then by the

hospitalized with minor injuries.

International Airport - from

The automaker-turned-diplomat wanted to start out as a diplomat of Hautes Etudes Commerciales and moved oo to the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, intending to take an examination for entry

into the diplomatic corps.

"I started in 1937, but it was very bad planning, because just as I was finishing the war broke

Pentagon Can't Find Who Leaked Secrets

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Lie-detector tests administered to more than 25 senior Defense Department officials have failed to uncover the source of an unauthorized disclosure of information, according to Pentagon officials. Officially, the investigation is

continuing but Pentagon officials said they had little hope of discovering the source of the informa-

The polygraph tests were begun by Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, who took the first ooe himself. They were also given to Fred C. Ikle and Richard D. DeLauer, who

are undersecretaries of defense; to Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. and other military service secretaries; to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. David C. Jones: to other four-star generals and admirals, and to several assistant secretaries of defense and their

The tests and other inquiries, however, bave not uncovered the official or officials who gave to porters an account of a policy de-bate in a high-level meeting at the

sources Board on Jan. 7, according to government officials, Mr. De-Lauer asserted that the United States would have to spend up to \$750 billion more than planned to reach objectives for strengthening

piled from "wish lists" submitted by the military services. He said the administration would stay on the military spending course set during the past year. He also said the investigation of

the disclosure had caused a "very distasteful, very unhappy situa-tion" but defended it as necessary in the effort to stop disclosures.
Other officials have been reluctant to discuss the issue except anony

After the news reports appeared two weeks ago, Mr. Carlucci volunteered to take a lie-detector test and asked others who had attended the meeting to do the same, An official said Mr. Carlucci "is

steeped in the ways" of the Central Intelligence Agency, of which he was deputy director in the Carter

Limited Value

Officials acknowledged that liedetector tests have limited value. Others shrugged off the Reagan administration's campaign to stop disclosures. "Leaks are the name of the game around here," said an official, asserting that there were no more than in previous adminis-

Pentagon officials said oo one had declined Mr. Carlucci's request to take the test. They also said that disclosures stemming from confidential discussions would do more to crode trust than the lie-detector tests, despite the implication that the word of the officials could not be taken at face

Pentagon officials have declined Weinberger said later that the figure of \$750 billion had been com-

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Monday, January 25, 1982

That Program on Poland

The U.S government's plan to use a television program to call attention to repression in Poland has aroused concern that, in the words of London's Daily Mail, "an all-singing, all-dancing, wisecracking show about the Poles" will reflect an "incurably frivolous" attitude toward the Polish tragedy.

Such descriptions are misleading. The synopsis of the program indicates that there will be little singing and no dancing or wisecracking. Instead, the emphasis will be on documentary reportage on the situation in Poland both before and after the crackdown, comment from world leaders and reports from public protest rallies around the world.

It is true that the U.S. administration's decision to include popular American entertainers in the program has become a focal point for critics worried about a show business approach to diplomacy. And government officials permitted that concern to be aggravated by dwelling on the show business elements and by slipping into Hollywood vernacular ("the greatest show in history," featuring "internationally known stars") in

describing the show. The international press, including this newspaper, has perhaps been too quick to seize upon those descriptions. It can be argued that our own headline on the story last Thursday - "U.S. to Turn Outrage Over Poland Into a TV Spectacular" - may have implicitly prejudged what is intended to be a genuine expression of concern.

We have not seen the program and we are by no means arguing that it will be a great triumph. But at a time when the Allies dare run no risk of appearing the least bit passive in the face of repression in Poland, one should not superficially scorn the use of the mass media and the force of world opinion as possibly constructive elements in the West's response.

The Jan. 31 program will have to be judged on its merits. And those can be weighed more effectively after the broadcast than before. The most noteworthy aspect of the idea could well prove to be not that Frank Sinatra and Barbara Streisand sang, but rather that a worldwide, satellite broadcast collected and concentrated expressions of world opinion that have sometimes appeared scattered and diffuse.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Gandhi and Democracy

Gerald Ford has boasted that in his presidency the United States became the world's largest democracy. But that was only because Indira Gandhi subverted India's democracy in 1975. The American distinction was shortlived: in 1977 India's voters reclaimed the title and chased Mrs. Gandhi from office.

The revival survives. But last week's mass detentions, to thwart a one-day general strike, raise doubt that Mrs. Gandhi in truth learned the importance of restraining her anthoritarian impulses. One reason the strike was called in the first place was in protest against her government's enactment of highly restrictive labor and national security laws.

Comparisons with 1975 should not be taken too far. Suppressing a work stoppage that the government previously declared illegal is less blatantly self-serving than Mrs. Gandhi's

crackdown in 1975 to frustrate a High Court decision against her electoral malpractice; and the measures this time were much less sweeping. Indeed, anxiety is beginning to fade. The workers' mixed response to the strike call has given both sides an opportunity to back away from confrontation. Most of those detained were quickly released.

Nevertheless, a roundup of 25,000 people by a leader with Mrs. Gandhi's history is worrisome. Governing with a second chance, she was all too willing to claim extraordinary powers, and the members of her parliamentary majority were all too willing to grant them. Democracy ultimately depends on the democratic faith of its elected officials. Indians are right to wonder how firm Mrs. Gandhi's faith really is.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hands Off Guatemala

The news photo showed a Guatemalan soldier firing a machine gun out of a helicopter at a village suspected of harboring guerrillas. Nothing could be seen down there except a dog, reported The Washington Post's Christopher Dickey, who was riding along. For many Americans, it must have been reminiscent of the frustrations of the United States

last war against an elusive guerrilla enemy. There is one big difference, however. Guatemala's is not an American war. The Reagan administration has sent the government a bit of semi-military aid around the edges, but otherwise it has apparently kept hands off, despite its nervousness about the guerrillas. It should keep hands off.

There is a debate over whether and in what ways the United States should support the civilian-military junta in El Salvador, but in Guatemala there is not much to say for supporting the dictatorship of Gen. Romeo Lucas García. Not even those administration officials who lean toward accepting him as a useful anti-Communist are eager to come forward and make a case for aid.

For good reason. The general, according to human rights advocates and American intelligence alike, is the bloodiest leader ruling in the hemisphere. He is ready to advertise his fight against the guerrillas — a fight in which, in one campaign, his chief of staff re-

ports, his forces killed 2,000 people identified as guerrillas. He shields his part in the killing - by the armed forces and by paramilitary death squads associated with them - of literally thousands of civilians. It has been confirmed that these operations are carried out under his direct control.

Noting the slaughter in Guatemala, we asked last year whether it might make sense for the United States to try to acquire a little civilizing influence with the government by resuming the military contacts that Jimmy Carter had cut off. The Reagan administration subsequently gave this policy a certain test, and enough results are in to provide a judgment: It failed. During the period while the administration dangled the prospect of improved ties, Gen. Lucas Garcia, evidently misunderstanding the signal, stepped up his policy of indiscriminate civilian killings.

To be sure, guerrilla activity is up, too. And although guerrilla groups go back to the pre-Castro years, some of their current operations are no doubt Cuban-supported. What about that? It is a fair question. But it is a question for Gen. Lucas García. He is the one deepening the sea in which the guerrilla fish swim. Perhaps if he comes to realize that his tactics prevent the United States from supporting him, he will change his tactics.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Bad Timing for a Gas Contract

The signing of the French-Soviet contract setting the price of 8 billion cubic meters of gas that we have committed ourselves to buying over 25 years from the Soviet Union raises at least two important questions. One concerns the substance of this contract; the other concerns the timing of its signing.

[The signing] constitutes, in fact, an undeniable victory for Moscow, which had feared briefly that France would reduce its sas nurchase to show its disapproval of events in Poland and its reiterated determination to reexamine overall relations with Moscow.

Doubtless Soviet commentators are now going to salute the "realism" of Paris and contrast it with the "hysteria" of the United States, while overlooking the fact that other European countries have not so far followed the French example. Bonn signed a similar agreement with Moscow (before Dec. 13, it is true), but Italy has suspended negotiations

with the Soviet Unioo and Belgium is still questioning the timeliness of such purchases. Moreover, the announcement of the agreement will confirm in the minds of Poles hostile to the junta the notion that they indeed can expect nothing more from the Western

countries than charitable gestures. - From Le Monde (Paris).

Kissinger and Undoing Yalta

Chancellor Schmidt seems to have had some success in persuading Messrs. Reagan and Haig that there are limits to the practical censure measures that can be taken against the regimes in Moscow and Warsaw. Mr. Kissinger, from his current ivory tower, isdoing his president a major disservice if, at this stage, he gives effective comfort to those in the Republican Party who think that Yalta can be undone in a day and requires only an act of will in the White House.

- From The Guardian (London).

Jan. 25: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Thaw's Trial Starts

NEW YORK - Mr. Harry K. Thaw's trial for the murder of the architect Mr. Stanford White has begun. The wonderful part of it is that Thaw is in court at all, against the wishes of his family, relatives and friends, and the advice of every lawyer whom he has consulted. In his book "The Prisoner at the Bar," the attorney Mr. Arthur Train says: "In default of all else, the defendant may go insane just before the case is moved for trial, and is shifted off to a sanatorium until some new sensation occupies the public mind. This habit of the criminal rich when brought to book for misdeeds is too well known." This is precisely what Mr. Thaw did not do. From now on he will begin to realize his helplessness.

1932: El Salvador Uprisings

WASHINGTON - Following the seizure of several villages by Communist forces in El Salva-dor, three U.S. warships have been ordered to the Central American republic to protect American lives and property. The U.S. chargé d'affaires has reported serious uprisings in Sonsonate, San Eola and in the capital, San Salvador. Railway communications and telephone lines have been cut in Sonsonate. Federal troops have repulsed attacks of armed Communists on the towns of Sonsonate and Abauchapan, it is revealed. The State Department has also announced that two U.S. destroyers are leaving the Canal Zooe with marines aboard to reinforce the vessels already ordered to El Salvador port.



and the control of th

Guess We Better Do as They Say. Send Out the Weatherman.'

The Alliance as It Was Is No Longer

WASHINGTON — "The alliance" is one of those turn-off terms, like "federalism" or "SALT talks," that have a special place in our discourse. It signals that we are about to be in the presence of a topic that is at one and the same time supremely important and surpassingly boring. We nod. We murmur deferentially. We go "humm."

"Ah, yes," we say. "This will put great strain on the alliance. Humm."

Our response is, of course, part of a ritual. Yes, we know that incomparably serious business is involved here, values and relationships for which Americans have said they would go to nuclear war. But we also know that before, during and after what seems to have been an eternity of NATO ministerial meetings over the years, people have regularly been pro-nouncing the alliance dead — only to have to repronounce it dead at the oext ministerial ering six months later,

This time, however. I think the pronouncers may be on to something, "Dead" is probably the wrong word. "Vitiated," "empty," "collapsed" would be better.

Assumptions Have Dissolved

But the fact of it is real. It's oot just that something is being said — "Alliance in Disarray — Foreign Ministers to Meet," It's that something has happened. The system of vital relationships that we define simply and with-out qualifiers as "the alliance" seems to have lost much, if not most, of its original rationale. Assumptions on which it was based — not least of these the assumption of mimimal good faith among partners — have dissolved. Very little, in fact, can even be assumed about it any longer. Physically, institutionally, the alliance is still there. But it is there the way estranged parents attending an offspring's wedding to-gether are there — there, and or more.

I think this may be the central foreign policy fact confronting the American government, although it was hardly the doing of the administration that came to office last January. More accurately, Ronald Reagan's scratchy dealings with the Europeans, especially in relation to the Polish events, seem to me to represent a kind of terminal stage in a progressive ailment. Big, traumatic, conspicuous changes like this

one occur generally without our noticing them.

We notice only when they are nearly complet-

By Meg Greenfield

ed. We notice only when such_alliance stalwarts as Arthur Burns and Henry Kissinger start talking alternatives to both current arrangements and sacred NATO doctrine. But when you cast your eye back over the history of the postwar alliance, you can see it as a series of fundamental expectations and inten-

tions breaking down.

I have in mind more than the banal and amillion-times-made observation that the early postwar fright (a conventionally armed, over-land, overt Soviet invasion of Western Europe) no longer seems as relevant as it once did. The expectations — assumptions, really — that have been confounded are three.

Britain, France, Germany

First, there was the American expectation that Britain would, somehow, develop after the war as a great military-political power, one with which, within the alliance, America would share a special big-guys-together, controlling relationship. Americans began to be disabused of this almost immediately after the war. The invasion of Suez (to which the United States responded in a pretty unalliance-like fashion)
was a last spasm of military imperialism along the way. Britain's withdrawal from its Gulf outposts some 15 years later marked the effective end of that expectation.

Second, it was expected that France, once hauled together politically and economically after the war, would be a central, major participant in the political, commercial and military arrangements that the alliance planners dreamed of. Net anticipated was the degree of apparently irreparable domestic chaos that led eventually te the reaction (Gen. de Gaulle installed in office) and a fiercely independent, touchy, go-it-alone France.

Third, having adjusted more or less to these new realities. Americans were still oot prepared te see their most basic expectation con-founded: that of a perpetually and even neu-rotically steadfast German state. It was assumed that a West German political entity would forever see its entire salvation in remaining tightly within the contines of a unified, defensive Atlantic alliance, there te stop

the predatory advance of Soviet power. The Europeans will be demanding equal

going sketch hardly does justice to their com-plaints about American lack of wisdom over the years, about four-yearly political convul-sions and changes of course, increasing distraction by other realms and regions of the world, an American preference for a master-servant relationship, various other stupidioes and inconstancies and affronts to their best in-

terests. I'll stipulate it all — grant their worst case. My point is merely that the party, the grand illusion, is over. We do share values, we do share anxieties and we do share common purposes at some minimal, rock-bottom political place. But we do not have anything even remotely like the postwar Atlantic alliance of so many people's

our enterprises.

It will come as a surprise to the young that the portly, well-groomed, bankers gray souls who appear at all those international meetings to worry about the alliance were once young themselves. Not just young, but also consum with a political idea every bit as compelling to them (and as idealistic) as the antiwar or dis-

passionate imagining, the alliance that was meant to become, inevitably, the core of all

The Question for Today

A whole generation of relatively young Americans and Europeans had this idea, insisted that it could, against all historical odds, be made practical, saw it as the first huge step toward the establishment of a decent and peaceful international order. The revisionist historians may see it otherwise, but that is what they believed and spent their lives strug-gling to create. That is what they were surest and proudest of. And that is what seems to

have come apart oow.

Perhaps it was always doomed, History does oot give much authority for believing that nations will readily entrust their defense to another, as with the so-called ouclear umbrella, or subdue their instincts to prosper and compete for the sake of a common good. Who knows? We could have been living in a nuclear-armed fool's paradise all these years.

But that was then. The questien now is what cle" that the revelutionary govern variation on the alliance or substitution for it ment of its first president, Gamal

can fill the void.

The Fact of East-West Trade Entanglements

PARIS — The Soviet bloc's debt to the West has now reached the staggering sum of \$90 billion, according to the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe. Recently it has been growing at a slower rate than during the last few years, primarily because of

higher Soviet gold sales.

That should give some pause for thought to the advocates of a return to the gold standard. Apart from all the grave disruption it would cause to non-Communist economics, the big beneficiaries would be the Soviet Union and South Africa.

But the more important meaning of this huge debt is the evi-dence of bow far the two world economies have begun to depend on each other. You can draw all sorts of contradictory consequences from this fact, depending on

your outlook, but the fact exists. Lenin said the greedy capitalists would sell the Soviet state the rope with which to hang them. It is true that Western credits that were used to buy food and technology have helped the Russians continue to divert a large share of their in-come to their military buildup. Moscow's military-industrial complex is insulated from the rest of its economy, but there still must be limits to what it can devour.

Henry Kissinger used to say that creating patterns of exchange with the Russians would give them a new stake in stabilizing East-West links, thus inducing restraint.

Vulnerable

ft is probably true that Poland's huge debt, now some \$27 billion, has been a crucial factor in dissuading Moscow from direct military intervention, since it would then either have to help repay Poland's obligation or share responsibility for a default.

In any case, it has now become clear that the Communist countries are vulnerable to the world market. Recession in the West affects them, too, limiting their exports and thus the supply of hard currency for essential imports. Moscow is trying to circumvent the pressure with an old trick.

The nature of the trade has evolved in an illuminating way in the last few years. Western agricultural sales are increasing steadily, as are fuel purchases, clearly a continuing trend. Leonid Brezhnev has now con-

ceded that Soviet agriculture has failed to meet basic requirements, and bad weather and bad luck alone can no longer be held to blame. Romania has had to ration bread, sugar and cooking oil. Czechoslovakia has to rely on a widespread black market to keep

its people fed. Its industrial prowhich has one of the smallest reladuction, once on a par with Westtive stakes in this trade, found it ern Europe, has sagged so badly that its leader, Premier Lubomir Strougal, was quoted as cracking recently that border signs should read: "Entering Czechoslovakia, the Museum of an Industrial Soci-

religion, no politics and no patriot-

A Ploy

Money — that is, trade — is de-veloping a network of entangleerything else is divisive. There is a caveat. The Russians,

ory promised. The result has been to increase, not diminish, economic involve-ments. Even the United States,

expedient to lift the Soviet grain relations were chilling.

ism. It is just as well.

embargo for domestic reasons at a time when Moscow-Washington Money, the cynics say, has no

ments that provides one of the few channels of intercourse at a time of highly dangerous rivalry. It remains a powerful link between East and West when practically ev-

and unemployment, which the thepressing hard for assured access to Western markets and supplies, are seeking to spread as much as possi-ble what they call "compensatory trade." It is a form of barter in

which Western exporters must promise to buy specific goods from the East as the way to be paid. The Soviet delegate pushed again on this demand at the UN commission's meeting, arguing that some Western companies accept it, nota-bly in West Germany, France and Italy, so why don't Western governments endorse the principle?

That would be a risky regression from the international benefits that the trade has brought. Hitler's geopolitician, Karl Haushofer, made a fine art of developing an overwhelming power of the debtor over the creditor by such deals.

The Eastern debt is a sign of Western strength only as long as

Moscow cannot exploit it to play off one Western supplier against another. Western solidarity is as important in protecting the principle of trade, not barter, as it is in protecting the principle of deter-rence, not war, in military affairs.

Q1982. The New York Times.

A Change In C-In Course For Egypt

By Philip Geyelin

CAIRO — "When you're dealing with the Middle East, a clock is always ticking somewhere," says an American veteran of the many peace efforts. "The problem is that not everybody is

working to the same clock." Such was the case for the best part of the last two years, when ne-gotiations ground almost to a halt on that part of Camp David having to do with "autonomy" for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. First the United States, io 1980, and then Israel, last year, were working to electoral clocks. And such is the case right now, as time runs down on the April 25 deadline for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty to come into full force, with the withdrawal of Isra-

force, with the withdrawal of Israel's remaining occupation forces from the last slice of the Sinai.

When you talk to Egyptians in and out of government, you discover that post-Sadat Egypt is working to its own clock.

After the assassination of Anwar Sadat, the first order of business had to be internal security. Next came the crackdown on

ty. Next came the crackdown on corruption, a closing of the Sadat "open door" policy for foreign in-vestment and an end to the free hand for too-free enterprise, which made millionaires overnight. Now comes, with a Cabinet reshuffle, a heavy concentration on Egypt's crushing, seemingly insoluble eco-

crushing, seemingly insoluble eco-nomic problems as the highest pri-ority of President Hosni Mu-barak's new government.

And what of foreign policy—
Camp David, relations with the
United States, Egypt's almost total
isolation from the Arab world, the noisy vendetta provoked by Sadar with Colonel Qadhafi in neighbor-ing Libya, and all the rest? All in due time, is the answer, collectively, from influential Egyptians.

"We have no foreign policy problems," says one. "We've de-clared a moratorium on foreign cared a moratonum on toreign policy," says another, "We are really groping around for openings," says a third, "Sadat slammed a lot of doors."

What all three are trying to por-tray is not just an inward-turning to domestic priorities, and still less any quick and drastic shifts. But it would be a mistake to misread the absence of new, bold breaks with the past as a sign that nothing of consequence is going en. On the contrary, you get a strong sense that Mubarak and his associates are methodically studying the charts, taking bearings and reducing speed in the manner of a heavily freighted vessel preparing for a long, slow change of course.

U.S. Link

The destination is clear, even if the route remains obscure. Post-Sadat Egypt is determined to recover its lost leadership in the Arab World, and in other "worlds" as well: the African "cir-Abdel Nasser, used to speak of; the "world" of the nonaligned; Islam. It is all a little fuzzy now, even in the minds of those who regard it as an imperative that Egypt, as one close Mubarak adviser puts it, "rediscover its nat-

ural consotuency. There will not be a quick rush after the recovery of the Sinsi land, to "rejoin" the alienated Arab world. "It is up to the Arab world to rejoin us," says a top foreign policy-maker, ooting that it was, after all, the decision of the rest of the Arabs to break with Egypt after the signing of the Camp David accords.

There will be little softening of Egypt's terms for a Palestinian settlement. There will be an effort by Mubarak to work Egypt into the forefront of any pan-Arab alternative to Camp David if the Israelis suck to their intransigence on the

'autonomy" formula. Egypt can be expected to move slowly, to its own clock, in a way that promises to alter, if not necessarily to weaken, the close --- most Egyptians would now say: too close — Egyptian relationship that was forged so engagingly with the United States by Anwar Sadat. ©1982, The Washington Part.

Letters_

Cautionsly

cty." Not to speak of Poland.

torical reasons.

Hungary and Bulgaria are doing better with food, partly because of

reforms and partly because of his-

tions of Communist economies in

the Soviet Union and nearly two in

the rest of the bloc have failed to

deliver either the healthy produc-

tion or the immunity from the capitalist world's nemeses of inflation

But on the whole, three genera-

Re George Ball's article (IHT, Jan. 9): While the United States is needlessly damaging Western uni-ty with its sanctions against Poland and Russia, it should be remembered that the Polish Solidarity movement was crushed by Pol-

and not Russian, tanks. Granted that the Polish government was undoubtedly pressured by Moscow to end this threat to Communist Party rule in Eastern Europe, Solidarity nevertheless existed for more than a year in the face of hostile propaganda and veiled threats from the Soviet Union. This must mean that Russian military intervention in Poland is a step that the Kremlin leaders would undertake only with the

The Soviet Union is already fighting a war in Afghanistan, and the Poles will fight if Russian forces invade their country. The economies of the Soviet bloc are in bad enough shape without the further damage from a total collapse in Poland, as a page-one analysis pointed out in that Jan. 9 issue.

greatest reluctance

Since the Russians have shown such great restraint - for them in the face of what must have seemed to them to be extreme provocation, why doesn't the United States confine its actions to condemning the Polish government for its sins? Anything more than that, as Ball well demonstrates, is counter-productive

RICK BENGE

A Television Program to Help Highlight Poland's Plight

by the headline on an article (IHT, Jan. 21) describing the worldwide telecast of the special "Let Poland Be Poland" program. I believe they will find some additional inormation of interest.

The purpose of the program is to document events taking place on Jan. 30, which has been pro-claimed by President Reagan to be with the people of Poland through-

On Jan. 13, the Brussels-based Polish Action Committee issued a statement calling for European ob-servances on Jan. 30, On Jan. 21, the European Parliament issued a declaration on behalf of the Polisb people which calls on peoples of anber countries to observe Jan.

Readers may have been misled by the headline on an article (IHT. Ian. 21) describing the worldwide elecast of the special "Let Poland Be Poland" program. I believe of Poland on that day. Similar of Poland on that day. manifestations will take place in other countries.
In President Reagan's words.

those events will represent a global appeal for an end to repression in Poland, "the release of all those arbitrarily detained, the restoration of the internationally recognized rights of the Polish people, and the resumption of internal dialogue and reconciliation in keeping with fundamental buman rights."

To mark Solidarity Day, many prominent American and European personalities from the political, cultural, intellectual and artistic worlds will contribute their time

and efforts. Statements by world leaders, rallies organized by American and European labor and pri-vate groups, as well as appearances by cultural and ether figures, will be brought together in a special

television program on Jan. 31.
The U.S. International Communicatioo Agency will provide global telecast by satellite of the pro-gram, and the Voice of America will broadcast it overseas.

Announcing those worldwide transmissions, USICA's Director Charles Wick said he hopes that they will produce added recognition of the plight of the Polish people, and some movement ferward

to relieve their present situation.

JOHN L. HEDGES, Counselor for Public Affairs. U.S. Embassy, Paris.

Herald Tribune

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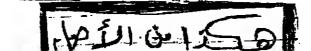
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ه کان الأمل

Recent Violence Viewed as a Danger Sign for Hong Kong

By Michael Parks Les Angeles Times Service HONG KING — It was an ugly and frightening scene. More than 5,000 Chinese youths surged through Hong Kong's central busi-ness district int full hours, some of them overturning cars, amasising windows, pelting the police with stones and bunies.

"Reat the foreign devils," some chanted, as Westerners were caught up in the commotion "Destroy the British enjonialists, ilestray the foreigners.

Another group, about 2,000t sliving charged through Wanchal, the waterfront nighticuli district. Across Victoria Harbor, in Rowlean, several thousand other venths had gone on a similar tem-page the right before

Termed 'Near Riste'

The disturbances, first on Christmas Eve and Christmas right and then on New Year's Eve, recalled the full scale tints here 15

MOSCYSW - Mongolla has been hit hy a race scandal centered on its Academy of Sciences and one of the country's leading politi

According to reports from the capital, I tim Bator, the Mongolian leadership has branded the grademy a den of corruption, idleness and fraud, and its president, Bad zaryn Shirenden, has been re-

Mr Shirendek, 60 was a member of the Mongetlan Communist Party leadership and a deputy pre-mier before taking over at the academy in 1961.

The latest edition of the

semlweekly Russian language newspaper Novosti Mangelli

years ago during t luna's Cultural Knivkuun, said. "The disparity in Revolution, and their anti-Western wealth between the rich and the element reminded many of even carller outhwests in China, includ-ing the Boxer Rebellion of 1900

But these recent "nest rints," as the police here termed them, were neither Communist inspired our almed primarily at Hong Kong's British rulers. Instead, they seemed to reflect mounting social tensions that many community leaders feer threaten the colony's stability "People are angry, and they are

beginning to arike out," said Dr. I.R. Ding, a physician and social activist who heads the Christian Industrial Commission. "The cars, the stores, the Westerners, the police were attacked as symbols of wealth, privilege and power. Such disturbances will increase in size and frequency, I think, because our economic and social problems ate growing, and people feel un-

lain Sal-pin, a member of Hong Kong's Urban Connell Itani

(News of Mongolia) to reach Mou-cow said his displical followed a probe that found that little if any

work was done at the academy. The equivalent of imadieds of theirsands of dollars means for

pitieris was emberted or spent on patties, it said

No Fractical I les

In the past few years the scade

my staff has crampleted only half the projects for which state funds have been dalmed, and even these

tutged out to be of no practical use to the country, the newspaper said,

doing nothing to improve the situation, for installing relatives and friends in key positions, and for

Mr. Shirebdeh was attacked for

Scandal Hits Mongolian Academy

wealth between the rich and the tweet is an estreme here one that there is an integent and growing danger of a social erlais"

Mr. Isin sees a trent toward crime, violence and disorder, par ticularly from youttly whose high expectations cannot be met

As government officials sought to allay each lears, t hang Kur-sin, conservative relumnist for the English language Hongkong Stan-dard, wrote farily, "Hasty ga-syttemes that there is no cause for ataim" indicate that "comething must have gone winits, very wrong, and there might be genuine canses for alatin

Hamphyment may be one of them For nove than a decade, vietunlly everyone here was employed, but in the past year the proposition of unemployed has tinged to more than 7 percent Wages are anniher cause for

to have had a beek published about himself in which he was de scribed as a genius of historic pro-

Honored by Moscow Mr. Shirendeh had been honored by Moscow with an entry in the tirent Soviet Parcyclopedia, which says he went straight from college in Jekutak, Siberia, to the position of rector at Mongolia's

position of rection at Mongolia's only university.
But spring the charges against Mr. Shirendeh is the armsation that he criticized Mongolia's stauachly pro-Soviet foreign policy—an indication that Kremlin pressure may have been behind his discovered.

worty. With inflation at about 14. Crime use fact year, led by a 10 percent a year, real wages have stagnated for more than three years. For in percent of the blue rillar winkers, real family Income

"When a worker and his family cannot overcome the difficulties they [ace" in trying to keep up with the rising cost of living. They may come to take the risk of thing symething against law and ender,

tiovernment officials reject these assessments as unfounised

themseying

Dennis Bon, Hong Kong's sectomary for home affairs, dismissed the holiday disturbances as mouthing sectoms." attilluting them to kids who had too much to drink. Another senior British official blamed the presence of "far ton

many people in a small ares." But another top official, a In-year resident of the ectony, acknissledged that the "gap between rich and pass here is quite evident

and may be growing to fact as to cause in problems."

"However," he added, "we are not talking about grinding proventy, for people do have jobs, can get medical care, do heaefit from a housing program, only are set to may be somewhat harder to live, and people recently have had to push more to enroise, but they do. Most Chinese also know that they are better off here than my the mainland, where they can always TOTUTA

One of China's representatives here said he thought the British liere said he thought the British had become too complacent about the political, economic and social problems to Hong Kong. This place is not going to explude to morrow, but it cannot be described any longer as stable," he said, stressing Peving's interest in Hong Kong's continued prosperity. "There are danger signs everywhere that the British seem to ignore."

percent increase in invenile crime, and Police Commissioner Ray Henry expressed his concern about a "trend towards greater use of violence in the criminal community" and "the emergente of tounger colonigate prepared to resent to rice

Kidnappings have become so common that a High Court justice tecently wanted that people are beginning to see them as "redistrintice taxation. Some patticularly brutal mor-

dere betrught a watning from a le-ent cavinogist that such "senseless crimes of violence" were "evidence of serious swint puthulogy

The "ugly Hong Kongign," a term crised by Rayson Huang.

Arabs Postpone Meeting on Golan

TUNIS The Arab League line prestronted until Feb. 7 a meeting of Arab fuedge ministers to dis tion of the Golden Reights The meeting had been scheduled for Stoday and then was delayed natif

Stria requested Saturday that the meeting be put off again to furned sources in Funts blamed tention between Syria and Imdan, but the Sysian news agency said the delay was needed because Arab foreign ministers would be in New York this week for UN dis ensaims on the Golan Heights

Syria, which selved for the minis-Seria, which asked for the minis-teral meeting after the United States vetoed a UN Security Comm-cil resolution calling for sanctions against Israel over the amorantism, accused Jerdan on Friday of pro-tecting gummen who had am-bushed a Sycian patral and killed a Sydna Army sergeant at the Im-

By William Bonders

New York Theres Service 1 (INIXIN - . Several gurelated

cases of tope have accused a grow-ing continuersy in Bultain in the past two weeks, fueling a delaste among women's organizations, le-

One of the race, the hintal rane

of a Glasgow woman in 1980, led

to the fored sengnative Thingslay

of Nicholas Fulthaim, the solicitor general for Scotland. He had been

chemently criticized in the House

of Commons because of a decision not to prosecute the men accused

of raping the woman.
Farlier this month, a imige in

the Ipswich Crown Court touched

off a torrent of condemnation

when he convicted a man of hav-ing raped a 17-year-old hijehhiker.

but then gave him a \$4,000 fine

Among the critics of the judg-ment in that case was Prime Minis-

ter Margaret Fhatcher, who termed rape a "violent, deteatable and odious crime" that called for a

iail sentence in all but "wholly ex-

Parliament on Tuesday, Mrs.

Thateler expressed concern about

the handling of a rape case that was the subject of a British Broad

chating Curp. television documen-tary the night before. In it, a wom-

an was shown being harshly ques-

tioned by policemen who clearly

did not believe her story about being raped

cultural lines resulted from harced

In the same statement, made in

and no fail sentence.

ceptional situations"

gal groups and Parliament.

Hung Rong, has become a com-monplace. "Tough, prickly, thick-skinned, shallow muted," Mr. Huang said of residents here. "Both Eastern and Western cultitles lend to be shallow here, and time we take on the worst aspects of the West while retaining the least desirable aspects of the East

littering public places, jumping queues, using but language, push-ing and josling are all part of dal-

But more than undeness is in-

Vidence is increasing from this mban stress and strain," said Nel-ton Chow, a sociologist at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. "We live in a more affluent society; however, people are paying more to achieve this higher stan-dard of living."

'Meager' Social Wellate

This is what concerns Mr Tein. the conneilings, whose Kewtom the constituency is one of the most densely populated places on earth. "Most people no lunger have the concept of traditional motals; they are with each other for their can be seen in the context by large or the second interaction." personal interests by heak at hy critick," he told the Urban Council this mouth at its annual debate on

benegité aupajateure bannéura ju mi "taja qahjoring the luck of a principal and holising mendiq tipe coloniès binipense. cases of intemptoyment, serious ill-ness and old age. The measure to-lief provided for the infortunate

lief provided for the unfuringate under present corial welfare or hermes fails to inspire them with any sense of helmains to Hong Kung." he said

When people lack a sense of helmains and see themselves as under their tiving standards, they "hey want to rebel," said 19: Ding, the head of the Christian Industrial

Mr. Falthairn's resignation was

agreed upon at a meeting between him and Mrs. Thatcher after the dehate in Parlimpent. In a letter to

her, he defended the decision not in prosecute the three men accused

of taping the tillagess woman, but conceded that he should not have

discussed the case in the press he-fore defending it to his colleagues

The viction in that case, now 30,

frammons that the sinte had decid-

Psychiatries who examined her

uptet her see much that she would commit suicide, he added. He said

that, although the crime was "hor-

victims because they may then go

Special Difficulties

Antaher member, Russel John-

ston, said: "To the layman, it is ex-tisordinary that if this poor

a se bed wiman had died as a

remisequence of these assaults there would have been a case brought, last because she was reduced to

such a condition by the assault that she sould not be in court, the people who did it go free. to reply, Mr. Fairbairn said that

fined for raping the hitchhiker

of the man who committed the tape was quickly remidiated at the

the judiciary.
He turned aside the widespread

denuncis that Judge Richards be

disciplined or removed from off-ice. But in a highly unusual rebuff

give evidence.

Scot fire

U.K. Rape Cases Bring

Growing Controversy



HAPPY NEW YEAR . Two workers climbed a bamboo scaffold in Hong Kong in erect a large killboard to ring in the lunar Year of the Dog, which begins today. The Chinese characters mean, at left, "Surpluses Every Year," and at right, "Profits Year After Year." At the bottom is the romanized version of a Chinese New Year's greeting.

Guatemala Gets Arms Commission, "This is what is hap- From U.S. Despite Ban pening in Hong Kong now,"

By Christopher Dickey

Radingon Pon Service

SANTA CRUZ DEL QUILTE. Quaternala -- Barred from U.S. military assistance because of its burnan rights record, Guatemala's hard-pressed Army is keeping it self supplied with vital equipment through loopholes in U.S. laws and

the conversion of new American civilian helicopters to military use. The Reagan administration is aware of Gualemala's attempts to get stonnd congressional reserva tions and in some cases has given Quatemala sorpe belp, as in ils de cision last spring to remove mili-tary trucks and jeeps from a list of equipment that requires the State Department to take human rights into consideration when deciding

mas repeatedly staded with a re-ror during the attack, receiving wantile that regulard ICI attaches. Att. Fuirbairn explained in the whethet to approve a sale.

In addition to giving technical explanations for this change in the mies, Stephen W. Bosweith, a dep ed out to prosecute the three young suspecia in the case because the victim "was not in a fit state to uty assistant secretary of state, exministration's objective is to make security interests and opi human rights concerns mutually reinforcing so that they can be

pursued in tandem." Since the 1977 halt in aid to rndinis," no case multi be made Guatemala, Congress and the without her testimony.

To critisism from the Labor Party benches, in Richardson said the State Department have sometimes heatedly dehated official and myfficial frustemalan requests for spare parts for gine Bell military helicopters known as Hueva that decision will "give license in ra-piets to rape and then ent up their were purchased before the comff

> Sale of the parts still has not been Butharized But in 1980 and 1981, the Gustemalars spent about \$10.5 million on three Bell 212 and six Bell 415 civilian helicopters — the civilian equivalent of the military Huey according to sources closs to the purchases. Thuse believers were bought with Commerc Department approval, but neither connor the State Department had to approve or even he in-formed of the sales. At least two of

if the woman had died, the men might have been prosecuted for murder, but not for rape, unless "special difficulties which no other serious rrime has," he said.

"The case of the man who was At parrisons such as this une in northwestern Guatemala, amid the rough mountainous terrain where leftist and Communist guerrillas have their strongest forces, this caused the greatest outery. Judge Bertrand Richards said the victim, who had been hitehalking home in new equipment appears to be ex-sential to Guatemaia's consterin-

the new helicopters are now equipped with 30-caliber machine

The army moves its troops over land in 11.S.-made trucks and jeeps. A Bell 212 helicopter with door gows is used to strafe nearly guerrilla positions while a just an rived 412, still with its "executive" with radiocen minimizing nome in a rural area, was partly to hisme. "I ato not saying that a girl hitching home late at night should not be projected by the law, but she was guilty of a great deal of contributivy negligence," he said.

The minimizinty lenient treatment of the man who controlled the interior, carries troops to the scene of a battle and evacuates the casu highest levels, not only by Mrs. Thatcher, but also by Lord Halls-ham, the lord chancellor, head of

Although Guatemala over the

past ceveral years has indicated to the State Department that it wasts to purchase specifically militarydesignated equipment, it has been advised in most instances by the State Department that such requeers would never be approved by Congress because the necessary policy could not be suade.

Rep Mirbael D Barnes, Lemo crat of Maryland, says he has the impression that the Reagan admin-Ististica wants to renew 2 military relationship with Quaternala he cause of its fears the government may need help in lighting gneril las but that it is "concerned about the teaction" in L'ongress

"That is a justified concern," Rep. Barnes said.

Slavinge Increase

The number of political elavinge in Chatemala - many of the vieime ore greenmient opponents -up by more than 150 percent in the last year to what come esti-

Although government officials denounce reports that killings of political opponents are orehestral ed in an anney of the presidential palace, some Guatemalan military officers concede that eivilians, nen ally Indians and peasants, who signd between them and the guer rillas viten see एकाशंतल्यले स्थानकार

Guatemalan and U.S. officials insist that the guerritles are receiving substantial arms shipments om, or al least with the belp of. the Seviet bloc, thin and Nicara gua. But the extent of these sup-

The Gustemalan government in sists that it can murrium by its own nits and with its own resources. But at the same time the high cum mand believes the only way to light the gueraitles is with massive their concentiations Senior officens say the army must be in-creased to shout 100,000 men from its present level of perhaps 22,000. To no that would require either more money than Guatemain's ailing economy entity provide or mili-tary aid from elsewhere

Israel has taken up some of the slack, supplying the Galil automat-ic rifles that are now standard is sur les combat troops, as well as castridge helts, helmets and as many as nice highly mobile Arava transport phores equipped with

The teneticalso recently opened military communications school io tanatemala tu tram radio techni cians, and there have been reports of Isrnell advisers here as well.

Swiss Condemn Plan To Liberalize Sex Laws

tHENEVA — The Swiss public has come out overwhelmingly against proposals by governmentappointed experts to lower the age of secual consent to 14, in decriminalize certain cases of incret and to liberalize laws controlling pirmegtaphy. The "love at fourteen" propos-

als, as they are known here, were put forward in a report by a 31-member panel that included lawyers, directors and theologisms, lineal authorities, political parties and interest groups, asked for their comments. have massively evadenaed them. The great major-ity of Switzerland's 26 cantons

said they want no such alterations A proposal to legalize lacest be than IR particularly enraged local authorities. The Roman Catholic cantons of Fribourg, Value and Yand told the Justice Department that they considered the suggestion

ahecking.
The Federalism of Protestaut Churches and the Christian Densecratic Party rejected the commission's argument that genetic danage through incest could not be actentifically proved.

Radical Changes Unlikely

Although the federal government still plans reforms in sex laws, proposals for radical clamges to the ende drawn up in 1942 now appear unificity. The government took un immediate stance on the commission report.

Reducing the age of consent from 16 to 14 would bring Switzer-land into line with its neighbors, Italy, West Germany and Austria. In France, the age of sexual major-

The commission advecated de-criminalizing homosexuality from the age of 14 and making rape within marriage a crime it also proposed ecrapping a little-known provision in the Swiss penal code

defining adulters as a crime.

Abant 150,100 people have signed a petition against the report Only two of the 26 cantons, along with the anall Socialist Party and the Young Liberals, favored dropping the age of consent to 14, although five cantons, including Bern and Zurich, agreed that it could be set at 15, as in France. Proposals to liberalise humages-

naity laws were the support of Se-cialists, I literals and the German speaking cautous of Saint Gall and fined But there was general opposition to easing laws on pernegra-phy along the lines of Northern Entropean countries.

Members of the panel said the proposal to lower the age of con-

nent to 14 simply recognized changes in sexual activity. Cay Olivier Segand, president of the Federal Youth Commission, said he did not think Swiss youth was particularly concerned about the public delate and mainly made up their own minds about sex. But conservative Switzerland

seems ready for change on less controversial fronts, Ancient con-cubinage laws are finally being wiped off the statute books in-some of the few cantons where unmarried couples can still be pro-secuted for living together. The justice and police departments in Saint Gait, one of the last

bustings against change, recently will be put to a popular vote, Simi far changes were expected in the Ratel area. These moves followed a recent high court victory by a cou-ple locally convicted of concubinage and threatened with forcible

Some conservatives have said that unmatched couples living to-gether but taxed individually receive an unfair advantage.

Recent reports: indicate that more unmarried Swiss complex are chanding to live together - often for those tax advantages. A retired man who shares a three-round apartment with his woman friend sald, "We draw a pension of 2,200 france (\$1188) between us, 11 we got married, that would drop to 1,600 france. That's a hig difference for poor people "



ANTI-ABORTION RALLY -- An estimated 25,000 antiabortion demonstrators rallied in Washington to mark the ninth anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court decision that overturned state laws against abortion. Their leaders met with President Reagan and later said he had reiterated his opposition to abortion. However, they said they had not asked him for a commitment on anti-abortion legislation.

Prague Struggles With Integration of Gypsies The official contended that no

By Henry Kamin New York Times Sauler

PRACITIE — The Clypsy popula-tions in Fastern Furupe's Communist econories have constinuted a difficult problem of integration into a strongly state-emitrolled sc-

As a result, official attitudes toward trypsies have served as an approximate two meters of human

approximate transmeter of human rights in their enuntries. The essence of the Czechoslovak attitude toward Gypsies was summarized by Miloslav Prucha, a senhur Labor Ministry official who lickle central responsibility for the Gypsy population of 303,000.

They must adapt to our enline

They must adapt to our enforce and way of life if they live on our tertitory," the official said in an in-terview. They have very firm habits that are difficult to change." Progress has been nebieved in the last III years toward that goal, he said, on the principle that tryp-sies are cithens with the same rights and duties as the nearly 15 million other Czechoslovaka, "In practice, most are informed

of all their rights," the official said.
"They are the first to claim all su-eial benefits. They are aware of all passibilities to get money, and they exploit them. In the other hand, it is a problem to keep them at a steady job."

At the beight of the Stalinist period, in the early 1950s, an official edict outlawed the Crypsies no-madic life and obliged them to set. tle permanently in the communiselves. Settlement was a slow procreat not only because of the Gypries' inwillingness but give be. cause of the majority's resistance to accepting them as neighbors and having their children at next le them in class.

The proportion of Gypties in Czechoslovakia is relatively high because during Hitler's exterminacampaign in tierman-necu-

pied constries, the nomically intependent puppet state of Shwakia was a haven of comparative safety. Mr. Princha said that while old

numeric ways were no longer practiced, "monoganized travel" many Gypties was continuing. He said they often pulled up stakes and movest on the preferee of linking for work.

Eighty-two percent of Czerhs and Storake of productive age hold jobs, he said, while the total for Gypsies is only It percent. And while all children receive so obtigativey nine-year education, maly 4 percent of Gypsies continue to high school and 15 to 1,8 percent tet university The official said hirth rates.

erininality and alminism were higher than the national levels. "When they know how to live in

re-ediscution. Before the application of the present rigid judicies, windows of Gypsy life and culture, even under

the Commiss government, were concerned about how to preserve the largely oral Gypsy enhance. This concern today limits expressing only among people who have in possibility of expressing their views openly Many political disti-dents list the official policy on typoles among their grievances against the government

Asked whether the forcible repression of an age rid way of life did not necessorily bring a cidunat loss. Mr. Forcha replied, "this society has certain opiolous of what is culture. And he cited a list of an apariment they don't want to be Clypsies anymore," Mr. Procha exponents of recognized sulting emphasizing the componers Smeta-na and Dworkk None were Gyp asserted. "If we give them the same rights, we must re-educate them."

n few days after the case, lord Hallsham said: "Contributory negligence dues not, of course, Analysts Warn Protectionism Might Slow Recovery of World Economy constitute any defense to tape, nor should improdence on the part of a victim operate as 2 factor of mitigation in the reduction of a

Cart Florida Fares

NEW YORK - A round of cuts in air fares between the Northeast and Florida has brought the price of a nite way, economy class ticket to \$77. Current fares are \$117 on weekdays and \$127 on weekends. Air Florida set off the fare-cutting Friday. It was underent by

Pan American World Airways, whose move was largely followed by other major emriers. Air Flori-da decided to march the Pan Am prices, but with restrictions. The tumult at times left carriers

unclear short who was doing what Ry late afternoon, however, majm convicus such as I belin, Page ein and Tisns World Ahlines had matched the reductions, with small variations.

Now opened "The totally new Palace expérience in luxury business hotels in the very heart of Paris" Opening rates: from 850 FF VAT. (valid until March 27th 1982) 73 mms and stilles,

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(Continued from Page 1)

niet accused of remiract violations are refusing to make deposits in cover the costs of arbitration --- a 50 year old practice at the ICC, whose members include 7,000 companies and business organiss. tings in 106 countries.

"More and more companies are violating their own rules," said an executive, adding quickly that ICC arbitration panels are still handling about 250 cases a year.

Hard to Enforce

"It is difficult in talk about ep forcing liberalized trade rules amid growing numbers of bankrupteies and when imports are being singled rul as the cause of memplay-

Complicating the task of trade officials is the growth of those "In-thurish projection systems," Mr. Tumilt of the GATT said Essically these are government lobbies that he said "are tallored to the needs of producers, as attimisted and communicated to govern-

ments by industry labbles, which also participate directly or indi-rectly in the international and increasingly bilateral negotiations which these systems

Although their forms vary, these systems exist in the United States, Europe and Japan, Except for tropical products, the systems extend into every key area of internatirutal trade, Including Agriculture, petrochemicala, spel, synthetic fi-

hers, teatiles and transport, ac-cording to Mr. Tamlir.

"This is nothing less than a re-nepert tembercy to industrial emtelization," he asserted Equally troubling to trade stra-

legists in the Reagan administra-tion's new fort in trade offensive aimed at prodding Europe and Ja-pan in open their markets to more II.S products. The campaign's must worthome aspect is the new "technocity" approach under which the Utilted States threatens to penalize countries that do not open their markets.

"Atthough we realize it is being backed by [Commerce Secretary] Malerim Baldrige, It is pure — and treally per — began-thy-neighbur policy," said a senior (1.5, trace of ficial. "It is also totally danger-

for the present atmosphere, there is a consensus that the chances for launching a new round of trade liheralization are alsout zero. Seven such negatiations to the post-World War II period, including the Dillon and Kennedy rounds, re-duced tariffs to as little as one-tenth of their 1931 levels

The Tokye Round, which mened in 1974 and ended in 1979, sion drafted new crules and agree ments to reduce dontariff barriers, such as subsidies and discriminate. ry government-procutement prac-tices, while strengthening the role of GAT'S.

But the new t3AT'l rules and dispute settlement machinery have yet to be tested, I officials in Gene-va said that of 17 cases handled by GAIT last year, 11 were in agri-

cases came under the subsidy civile. "We got liberalizing codes during the Tekyn Round, but tittle studies at the privately floanced Trade Policy Research t'enter in London. "I am very skeptical et this point about innue initiatives."

culture and none of the industry

Ministerial-Level Meeting

Despite the doubts, GATT last month announced plans for a min isterial level meeting up trade to spee in Geneva next November. Western diplomate said the meet-ing could be the most important gathering on trade since the Tokyo

The purpose, as mulined in the communique, will be un examine the functioning of the multilateral trading system and to teinforce the morning efforts of the contracting parties to engant and improve the evotens for the benefit of all na-

Seplen GATT efficials said the meeting could form on putting the

idly expanding category encom-passing insurance, backing, investment and construction. Must trade officials way there is

the next few months. Much of the hope for launching a new liberal ration tound teste on Donald S. McFhail, the Canadian amhassa

culved [in planning the meeting] can show some sense of momentum shoed at helding the line on protectionism, we will have accomplished a lot, "said a senior GATT official "But it promises to be so unbill effort." Orbiil effort '

(Next) U.S. European trade frie tions are reaching a cristcal point.

finished business from the Tokyo Runnd, but it could also take up a 11.S. supported idea that the next round deal with services — a up U.S. Air Carriers little hope for coming in an agree ment on a negotiating fimetable in

builtes in Geneva, who is in change of organizing the November meet-ing, OATT officials sold. If McPhail and others of us in

Study Cautiously Backs

Drugs for Hypertension

eral

in the mild category.

sures is still lacking."

However, the committee warned that doctors should not automati-

cally resort to drugs in mild cases The first line of treatment should be observation," the committee said, "perhaps combined with general health measures such as

weight reduction and restrictions of salt intake, though the evidence for the effectiveness of such mea-

The note of caution reflects the

low risk of death and complications found in the studies among people with mild hypertension. It applies only to treatment of indi-viduals with the mildest form of

the condition, who have no com-plications such as kidney insuffi-ciency or risk factors such as a

strong family history of heart dis

The committee report reflected similar caution expressed in recent

articles by two experts, Dr. Mi-

chael H. Alderman of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and Dr. Norman M. Kaplan of the

University of Texas Health Science Center in Dallas.

Dr. Alderman said he considered the primary challenge to be the development of ways to identi-

fy which groups were likely to ben-efu from drug therapy. He said, "If everyone with mild hyperten-

sion were treated with drugs, then a large number of persons who are not at risk of developing complica-tions would be treated without any

However, Dr. Marvin Moser

senior medical consultant to the

National High Blood Pressure Ed-

ucation Program of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda,

Md., said that he believed the data

indicated the benefits clearly

hope of benefit.

outweighed the risks.

ease and hypertension.

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The usefulness

of some types of drug treatment for hypertension, the mildest form of high blood pressure, has been confirmed in four studies in the

United States, Australia and Norway, according to a report by a joint committee of the World Health Organization and the Inter-

national Society of Hypertension.

But the report seriously ques-tioned the wisdom of treating all such cases with drugs until there

are more facts to assure that the benefits outweigh the risks of medications, which are customari-

In a report in the current issue of The Lancet, a medical journal published in London, the commit-

tee said, "Unless we can better define those people with mild hyper-tension who will benefit most from

therapy [and those who will come to no harm if left untreated], the

community benefit would be bought at the expense of many previously symptom-free individu-als who would experience drug side effects and derive no benefit."

The four studies recorded a much higher rate of side effects such as mental depression, faint-

ness, impotence, fatigue and gout

among people who were given anti-hypertensive drugs than among those who were not.

Until recently, doctors had little evidence that treatment for hyper-tension actually reduced the al-

ready low risk of death and com-

plications such as strokes in this

group. Data reported over the last

15 years have shown that reduc-tion of elevated blood pressure can

cut the rates of death, strokes, kid-

ney failure and other complica-

The benefit of drug therapy was

ly prescribed for a lifetime.



RAY CEREMONY — Sharon L. Ray, wife of Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, the military attache slain in Paris Monday, receives the American flag from Gen. E.C. Meyer, the Army chief of staff, after rites at Arlington National Cemetery.

Most Saturn Ringlets May Be Only an Illusion

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service NEW YORK - When Voyagerl flew by Saturn in November, 1980, the spacecraft discovered what appeared to be hundreds of gaps in the planet's major rings, which seemed to contain countless ringlets. Voyager-2, in August, 1981, detected the same phenomenon but scientists who have analyzed the data now report that nearly all of Saturn's ringlets are more apparent than real.

The scientists, in a report of Voyager-2 mission, also said that Phoebe, one of Saturn's 17 known satellites, resembled an asteroid of primitive composition that was captured by the large planet. If so, the scientists said, the images of Phoebe would be the first of a class of asteroids that are common in the outer solar system.

Voyager-2 data also produced evidence of some material, possibly an 18th satellite, in the same orbit as Mimas, one of the 10 moons of Saturn discovered before spacecraft reconnaissance. Most of the newly discovered Saturnian moons are small bodies, less than 50 miles (80 kilometers) in diameter, that are near or within the ring

The scientists also said that winds in the jet streams of Saturn's upper atmosphere blow up to 1,100 miles an hour, primarily in an easterly direction. Indirect evi-dence suggests that the winds are not confined to the visible clouds but extend inward at least 1,200

These findings were reported by Voyager project scientists in the latest issue of the journal Science, dated Jan. 29.

As Voyager-2 flew by Saturn, one of its instruments measured changes in light from a star as it passed through the planet's rings. The experiment showed that very few clear gaps existed anywhere in the three major rings, designated A, B and C. These rings are the only ones clearly visible to Earthbased telescopes.

Analysis Limited

So far the scientists have only analyzed in detail that experi-ment's data on the B ring, a bright and fairly opaque feature. Taken together, the three main rings mea-sure about 170,000 miles in hori-zontal width, extending out on the

plane of Saturn's equator. Since so few real gaps were found in the B ring, Edward C. Stone, a physicist at the California Institute of Technology who is the chief Voyager scientist, concluded that most of the radial structure in use ring might be the result of variations in the optical thickness of the rings caused by density waves, were killed Saturday.

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which are created by the gravita-tional effects of Saturn's satellites. Other explanations for the density variations are being considered, Mr. Stone said in a telephone interview. One is that they are caused by dynamic instabilities

"In almost every case where clear gaps appear in the rings, eo-centric ringlets are found," Mr.

stemming from the countless collisions and gravitational disturbances among the fragments mak-

tions of hypertension. ing up the rings.

easiest to document among those people with the highest levels, but as studies have shown that individuals with progressively lower levels of high blood pressure also benefit, doctors have extended anti-hyper-

Hope Hampton, U.S. Actress And Singer, Dies at Age 84

The Associated Press NEW YORK - Hope Hampton, 84, a former film and musical comedy actress and opera singer, died Saturday following a heart at-

After appearing in silent and sound films she graduated to grand opera, appearing for several seasons with the Chicago Opera

OBITUARIES

Company, touring with New York's Metropolitan Opera and singing at the Opéra Comique in

Miss Hampton became a Man-hattan legend, noted for her ap-pearances in sequins and jewels at theatrical openings. Columnist Earl Wilson dubbed her "the Duchess of Park Avenue." Her fi-peal film appearance at the use of nal film appearance, at the age of 64, was in a 1962 Paramount film, "Hey, Let's Twist," in which she played herself.

O. William Goepner

CORONADO, Calif. (AP) - O. William Goepner, 70, who as a gunnery officer aboard the destroyer Ward is believed to have fired the first shot for the United States against the Japanese in World War II, died Tuesday of a

heart attack.

The Ward was patrolling the approaches to Pearl Harbor early on

Belfast Gunmen Slay Protestant Man, Son

BELFAST - A Northern Ireland Protestant and his son who had links to extremist organizations were shot to death at their Belfast home by unknown gun-men, police said.

Reco. of hardware products & industrial machinery, one in Eng.-speaking Africa; Eng., Ft.

Civil or structural engineer with record of success in the most, of large int'l contracts, 44's.

Sound credit training with lott/progress hank nin. 3 yrs. credit leading mp.; 30'rs, bliddle tast esp.

ngertant French Group Tudos, copia. & toch, sussumer products).

Dec. 7, 1941, when it sighted the conning tower of a submarine. In a newspaper interview later, Mr. Goepner recalled that, when it became "apparent that her intentions were hostile," the Ward's skipper, Lt. Cmdr. W.W. Outerbridge, ordered him to open fire. Two shells were fired at a range of 300 yards and the Ward was credited with a

Paul Van Anda

NEW YORK (NYT) - Paul Van Anda, 82, an estate and corporation lawyer, died Thursday. New York Times Co. from 1955 to 1967, was the son of the late Carr V. Van Anda, who was managing editor of The New York Times from 1904 to 1932.

Penelope Dudley Ward

LONDON (AP) — Penelope Dudley Ward, 67, an actress of the 1930s and 1940s who was re-nowned for her beauty, died Thursday. She was the widow of the film director Sir Carol Reed, who made "The Third Man."

William V. Luneburg SOUTHFIELD, Mich. (UPI) -William V. Luneburg, 69, president of American Motors Corp. from 1967 to 1977, died Thursday.

Carl B. Rockman SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. (AP) — Carl B. Rockman, 86, founder of the last surviving ceremonial drum and bugle corps of

World War I veterans, died Thursday, reducin

International Bond Prices - Week of Jan. 21

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

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Edward R. Farber

DELAFIELD, Wis. (UPI) Edward R. Farber, 67, who in 1937 developed the first practical application of electronic flash for news-paper photography, died Friday, apparently of a heart attack.

Pyotr L Shkidchenko

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Lt. Gen. Pyotr I. Shkidchenko, 59, a

outweighed the risks. Mild hypertension affects an estimated 25 million Americans, while severe and moderately high blood pressure affect about 10 million.	540 5541 540 540 540 540 540 540 540 540 540 540
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Broadway, died Saturday. Mr. Sillman produced 13 Broadway editions of the "New Faces" revues between 1934 and 1968, and took the format once to radio and once to the movie screen.

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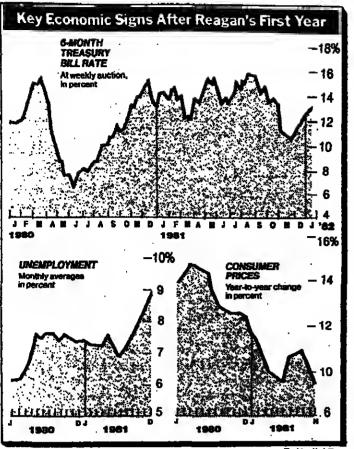
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Twists in Reagan Economic Policy Reflect Anxiety Over Interest Rates

By Caroline Atkinson and John M. Berry Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Has economic policy turned

Unemployment, already 8.9 percent of the work force at the end of last year, is likely to be higher this year than in any other since 1941, while inflation is clearly coming down from the peaks of the Carter years. What the economy needs, one might think, is sumulus, pump-priming

Yet the Congress returning to town this week will be asked by President Reagan to act in the opposite way and make further deep cuts in domestic spending in fiscal 1983, which begins Oct. 1.

These cuts are likely to hit particularly hard at so-cial programs that have been the traditional balm of the poor and unemployed in recessions. Policy-makers also are considering higher taxes.

Extraordinary Response

It is, on the face of it, an extraordinary response to obvious economic weakness in an election year. But underneath, the Reagan budget policy may be, in these broad economic terms, less restrictive than it

One main reason is that last year was extraordinary, too. Congress voted the largest tax cut in histo-ry, almost \$750 billion between now and 1986. It also approved the beginning of a military buildup that will add more than \$20 billion to the defense budget in fiscal 1982, and almost \$35 billion oext year if Mr. Reagan has his way.

These past acts mean that without new spending cuts or tax increases, fiscal policy in 1983 and 1984 will be strongly expansionary; even with them it will

be somewhat so. The shift toward stimulus will get under way in earnest with this summer's scheduled individual income tax cuts.

But why should the president and Congress be moving to offset that stimulus in an economy where idle factories and poor sales outlooks mean that businessmen are not investing - despite generous new tax

incentives - and the job market is shrinking? Persistently high interest rates are the reason.

Contradiction in Policy

There has been a basic contradiction in administratioo economie policy from the outset. Budget policy was made expansive with the 1981 tax cut and military spending increases — but money policy as administered by the Federal Reserve Board was kept

The result of the contradictory policies, the one feeding demand for funds, the other constricting their supply, has been high interest rates. These have in turn helped bring on the recession.

It is to reduce these rates and help the economy expand that the president's advisers are now urging limited budget restraint. Without spending curs and some tax increase, the likely deficits in fiscal 1983 and 1984 will be quite large. It is the prospect of these large future federal credit demands that is helping keep long-term rates high, administration economists

Yet these spending cuts and tax increases, whatever they do to long-term interest rates, will also have another effect. They will reduce overall spending power in the economy, dampening total demand. They will thus also serve to exacerbate the recession they are nant, while fiscal policy is in a box. The administration and Congress can now fine-tune the budget all they want but cannot greatly expand the economy while money remains tight. By this view, even if budget policy is slightly upside down, it may not make a

Almost no one is suggesting that tax increases should take effect in this recession year, although the president wants new spending cuts to begin in October. But restrictive measures — including tax increases — should be put in place to narrow the deficits in following years, according to those who are seeking to combat high interest rates.

After staying at record levels last summer for much longer than expected, interest rates eventually came down in the fall with the onset of recession. But they have now taken experts by surprise again and started up from levels that were already very high for this stage of the business cycle.

The president already has begun to chafe under the Fed's tight money rule. But he has oot yet made clear whether he wants more or less money growth; nor has supply-sider Rep. Jack Kemp, a New York Republi-can who has called for Fed Chairman Paul Volcker's resignation and for lower interest rates but has de-clared himself against easy money.

Criticism of Fed

Last week the president and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan castigated the Fed for letting the mon-ey supply grow too rapidly at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. It was this upsurge that has sent interest rates climbing, they say.

But Mr. Regan also has complained that money

growth was too slow last year, and warned that there must be sufficient money expansion this year to allow the economy to make a strong recovery.

Most experts believe that this would require a substantial relaxation of money policy. The president may yet argue for this. It is high interest rates that Mr. Reagan really dislikes, and with the Fed and its money policy as a handy scapegoat he is likely to blame uncomfortably high rates on whatever it is that is bappening to the money supply at any given time. some observers say.

This ambivalence over money policy probably re-flects a fundamental uncertainty over the goal of eco-nomic policy: Whether the fight against inflation should take precedence over creating jobs and holding down unemployment.

Last year Mr. Reagan promised Congress that it could bave both more growth and less inflation. This year, it is clear it cannot, or at least oot with present policies, any more than the Fed can make money grow both more slowly and more quickly.

The administration is proud of its success in bringing down inflation. But this success has a price. It is the recession that is now largely responsible for holding down wage and price increases, most analysts say.

The high interest rates that precipitated the reces-The mgn interest rates that precapitated the result of tight money, not easy money. The spurt in money growth in the last two to three months ootwithstanding, it is likely to be tight money that slows or stalls recovery this year.

Bringing fiscal policy into line with this tight money policy will not lead to economic growth and a decline in unemployment, but merely to a more balanced and concerted fight against inflation of the traditional Republican kind.

U.S. Auto Talks Show Upheavals in Industry

By John Holusha New York Times Service

DETROIT - If there were any lingering doubts, developments at the talks between the two largest automobile companies and the United Automobile Workers union have made it clear that some of the automobile industry's cherished traditions and prejudices have fallen victim to the losses of the past two years.

General Motors, for instance, has been forced to acknowledge, at least tacitly, that the prices of its

NEWS ANALYSIS

cars are too high. The company and the union have agreed that any wage or benefit concessions by the union will be passed through, penny for penny, to consumers in the form of lower car prices.

In arguing with the union that it would take a "significant" price re-duction, on the order of \$1,000 to \$1,200 a car, to stimulate automobile sales, GM seemed to be conceding by implication that its prices are that much above what surprising acknowledgment by the world's largest automobile compaoy, which has always argued strennously that its cars represent reasonable value for the money.

Solidarity Suffers

The agreement gives the union an indirect voice in pricing policy, long a goal of Walter Reuther, the former UAW president, but dis-missed in the past by auto executives as a "Socialist dream." Another once-taboo concept, sharing profit with production workers, won acceptance by GM before the

talks even began.

Management solidarity among the major automakers has also fallen victim to hard times. General Motors did not tell executives of Ford Motor of its impending deal with the UAW, although the two held a meeting to coordinate bargaining strategy just days before the talks began.

Ford has not accepted the concessions-price cut principle, saying in public that it fears antitrust problems. It notes in private that its greater use of outside suppliers means a dollar of labor cost savings would have less of an impact on car prices at Ford than at GM. The talks were suspended Wednesday at both General Mo-

October 1981

extent of job assurances by the company and the length of a new contract. However, after a vote Saturday, negotiators for the UAW voted to resume talks with GM. In a separate vote, new bargaining meetings with Ford were scheduled.

lion in concessions from the union in 1980-81, is not a party to the current talks and presumably will not return to the bargaining table until the expiration of its current contract in mid-September.

The lack of a unified managetil the existing contract expires

though it seems resigned to giving up something in wage and bene-fits, still holds a strong hand and may achieve oreakt security for assembly line workers.

some analysts say, seems to repre-sent a realization by the antomoalone will not draw buyers.

lic's reluctance to buy sophisticated, but expensive, small cars is GM's "J" cars, which came out last spring and did not approach reached at GM over the size of expected sales levels. concessions from the union, the

Chrysler, which extracted \$1 bil-

ment front may, in fact, give the union a tactical advantage. Each company is evidently seeking an agreement tailored to its particular needs and if one were to settle before the other, the company left behind might face the choice of swallowing a contract not to its liking or seeing its competitor enjoy the benefit of lower wage costs un-

The result is that the union, al-

To do so it may my to put limits on what have been exclusively management decisions: Whether to make a given part or buy from an outside supplier, or, if the deci-sion is to maintain the company as the supplier, make it at an overseas affiliate. This is a particularly big issue at Ford, which is entrenched around the world, deriving half its total revenue from overseas sourc-

The renewed emphasis on price, bile companies that new products

Maryann N. Keller, a vice president and auto industry specialist at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins Inc., said earlier predictions of re-covery in auto sales "were based on the notion that Detroit would, through new products, reclaim the share of market lost to imports, and that the new models them-selves would be so technologically superior that the public would pay premium prices that yielded prof-its comparable to those historically earned on larger cars."

A notable example of the pub-

Los Angeles Times Service
CHATSWORTH, Calif. — When Sirjang
Lai Tandon left a steady job in 1975 to invest \$7,000 in his own computer parts company here, he was convinced the business would succeed.

By Louis Sahagun

But the 40-year-old Indian immigrant never dreamed that after five years, be would be beading what has been called one of the fastest growing small companies in the United

Last May, Boston-based Inc. magazine, which tracks small, publicly beld companies, ranked Tandon Corp. as the fifth-fastest growing firm in the United States. Sales in 1981 were \$54.5 million, more than double 1980's \$22.7 million, and Mr. Tandon said he expects sales to reach \$130 million in fis-

The company manufactures memory disk drives used in small computers and word processors. It has ridden to success on the growing popularity of personal computers manufactured by Tandy Corp. (no relation to Tandon) and Mr. Tandon's other customers. Tandon recently signed a \$55-million contract to supply Tandy with disk drives for

Tandon Turns Profit on Disks its personal computers over the next two

> Born in an oversized garage in 1976, Tandon Corp. cow has more than 1,600 employ-ees in Southern California and in factories in the Far East.

Mr. Tandon attributed the firm's track record to careful planning, technological ex-pertise and use of cheap labor in India.

"We have something even the Japanese would like to have — vertical integration," Mr. Tandon says. "We manufacture everything ourselves at a tremendous cost advantage over our competitors."

His major competitors, be said, assemble similar disk drives from parts made by a va-riety of other companies, each of which adds some profit margin when selling the part to the final assembler. "Today our company's financial condition

is such that it has no debts whatsoever and has about \$50 million cash in the bank enough funds to continue our growth in the coming years," be says. Electronics industry officials and analysts on Wall Street attribute part of Tandon's

success to its cost advantage, but say larger (Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)



Sirjang Lal Tandon

Brazil's Latest: No Coup Behind the Ballyhoo

By Carl Gewirtz

nal Herald Tribune PARIS - Brazil returned to the Euromarket last week, accompa-nied by some ballyhno that, thanks to its improving domestic economie performance, it had managed to reduce slightly its international borrowing charges. But the view that Brazil had scored a coup is not widely shared.

The borrower is the national development bank, BNDE, which is seeking a relatively modest (for Brazil) \$125 million for eight years. Lenders are being offered the option of pricing the loan over the London interbank rate or the prime rate.

Banks choosing the Libor option are to receive a margin of 21/2 points — the standard spread for Brazilian credits. However, banks opting to use the prime as a base rate will be paid a spread of 1% points — a decline from the 2 points Brazil has been paying over

Prime vs. Libor

Bankers generally say "bah bumbug" to any suggestion that this represents a favorable reassessment of Brazil's credit standing. Rather, they insist, it simply means that Brazil is trying to discourage banks from opting for the prime as the base rate.

Banks alter the rate at their discretion, usually raising it in rapid response to a rise in money market rates and usually lowering it with some lag when there is a drop in short-term interest rates. By con-trast, Libor, currently 15% percent, is a market rate that moves daily in

response to supply and demand.

Therefore, loan charges based on prime are more expensive than

SYNDICATED LOANS

Libor-based deals. In fact, borrowers have accepted using the prime only because they recog-nized that they had to pay more to the banks but were unwilling to be seen increasing the very visible margin. Not infrequently, borrowers put a limit on how much of a loan can be tied to prime and lenders get a blended rate of some

Libor and some prime.
In this case, bankers say, Brazil is trying to limit the appeal of the prime option by reducing the mar-gin. In addition, commissions paid to banks using the prime formula sions paid to banks using the Libor base. But overall, the bankers note, the commissions (ranging down-ward from 1% to % percent oo the The prime, currently at 15% per- Libor portion, depending on the size of a bank's commitment touch higher than Brazil had been

Bankers add that Brazil can afford to shave the prime-based terms because there is so much room for profit for banks using that formula that they are unlikely to refuse participating in the loan.

Room for Profit

Mexico's agricultural develop-ment bank, Banco Nacional de Crédito Rural, came to market last week, as expected, seeking \$400 million. Lenders bave the option of going in for either seven or eight years at either the three- or sixmonth Libor rate or prime. For seven years, Banrural will pay ¼ point over Libor or ¼ point over prime. Terms on the eight-year portion are % point over Libor

or % point over prime.
In addition, banks, on any rollover date, choosing to absorb the Mexican withholding tax on inter-est payments will receive an additional 1/2 percent per year.

Despite reports a week ago that Madrid had given up plans to tap the market because of a dispute

over how much to pay fCO, the national credit institute, to guarantee the loan, the city decided to go ahead with a \$50-million deal, half the originally intended size. Interest is set at % point over Libor for the first three years and half a point thereafter.

Autopistas del Atlântico, Spanish highway agency, is seeking \$75 million with balf the amount guaranteed by the government. In-terest is set at % point over Libor for the first three years and half a point for the final four years on the guaranteed portion. A margin of 1½ percent is offered on the unguaranteed portion. Lead manager Manufacturers Hanover reports that initial soundings were so posi-tive that the size of the loan was increased from the \$50 million ini-

tially indicated. Elsewbere, Centro Simón Bolivar, the development agency of Caracas, is raising \$70 million for six months, offering a margin of % point over Libor.

Montevideo is seeking \$35 milfion for 10 years, offering a margin of % point over Libor for the first five years and % point thereafter.

Selling Zeros to Japan: The Preflight Routine

By Carl Gewirtz onal Herald Tribune

PARIS - Putting a number \$2.2 billion — on the volume of new Eurobonds launched last week gives a distorted picture of what was happening in the market. Appearances notwithstanding, there was little activity.

The giant portion of the overall volume was made up of zero coupon issues. Six oew offenings were announced for a face value of \$1.6 billion. But as these securities are sold at a fraction of their face value, the actual money being raised totaled somewhat less than \$468 million and only a minuscule portion of this was available for sale in Europe, as up to 80 percent of the successful issues wound up

The flood of zeroes - seven issues carrying a face value of \$1.6 billion were announced in the previous week - has created the impression of a vast Euromarket appetite for such paper. But as participants in some of the issues have learned to their distress, this is not so. Successful marketing is very

To start with a Japanese comanager ready to take up the bulk of the paper is essential. Retail demand in Japan is reported to be almost limitless because of tax

considerations: Interest income is: taxable but capital gains are not. Thus, these bonds offer a guaranteed way to achieve a sizable tax-

free capital gain.
There are only two criteria for selling to the Japanese: The issuer must have a name that retail cus-

EUROBONDS

tomers know and trust, and the issue price must be low - probably not exceeding 25 percent of the nominal value.

Once these conditions are met, the marketing of the issue in Europe immediately falls into place. Relatively little paper is available for sale outside Japan and the non-Japanese banks then have to bustle to find even small amounts of paper, leading them to conclude that they have stumbled onto a very bot.

Where these conditions are not' met, presumably by failing to appreciate just how important the Japanese connection is, marketing becomes quite a chore and underwriters start dumping paper that they cannot sell.

some of the difficulties are the cur-rent Citicorp issue, which is for anominal \$150 million of three-year

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 22, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	5	£	D.M.	F.F.	17.1	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Ameler	dam 2.524	4,723	- CA.90ľ	43.11•	0.2047		6.443 *	136.67 *	33.45
Drusset	s (al 39.12	73.31	17.0268	4.6415	3.1735 ·	15.538	_	21.2345	5.205
Frankly	rt 2,3015	4.315		39.28 *	1.864 x	72.77 -	5.578 °	72445	30.54
Lendon	(b) 1.8703	_	4,3161	10.97	2.310.09	4,7237	73.265	3.4637	14,1101
Milan	1,234,55	2,310,00	536.38	210.74		489.28	31.511	448.38	163.92
New You	rk —	1,8683	0.4316	0.1696	0.0006 *	0.3943	0.0255	0.5395	0.1328
Poris	5.8575	10.957	254.40 -		4.745 x	232.33 ·	14,949 -	317.02 -	77.80 *
Zurich	1.8485	3.4622	\$0.30	31.54 =	0.1498	73.255 *	4,7203 *		24.545
ECU	1.0609	0.5667	2.442	6.2107	1,309,71	24757	41.5617	1.9993	7.9898
			D	ollar V	alues				
5		Per	s		Per	. ,			Per
Equiv.	Currency	U.S.S	Equiv.	CHITE	DCY U.S.	S Eq	utv. Ci	PETGECY	U.S.S
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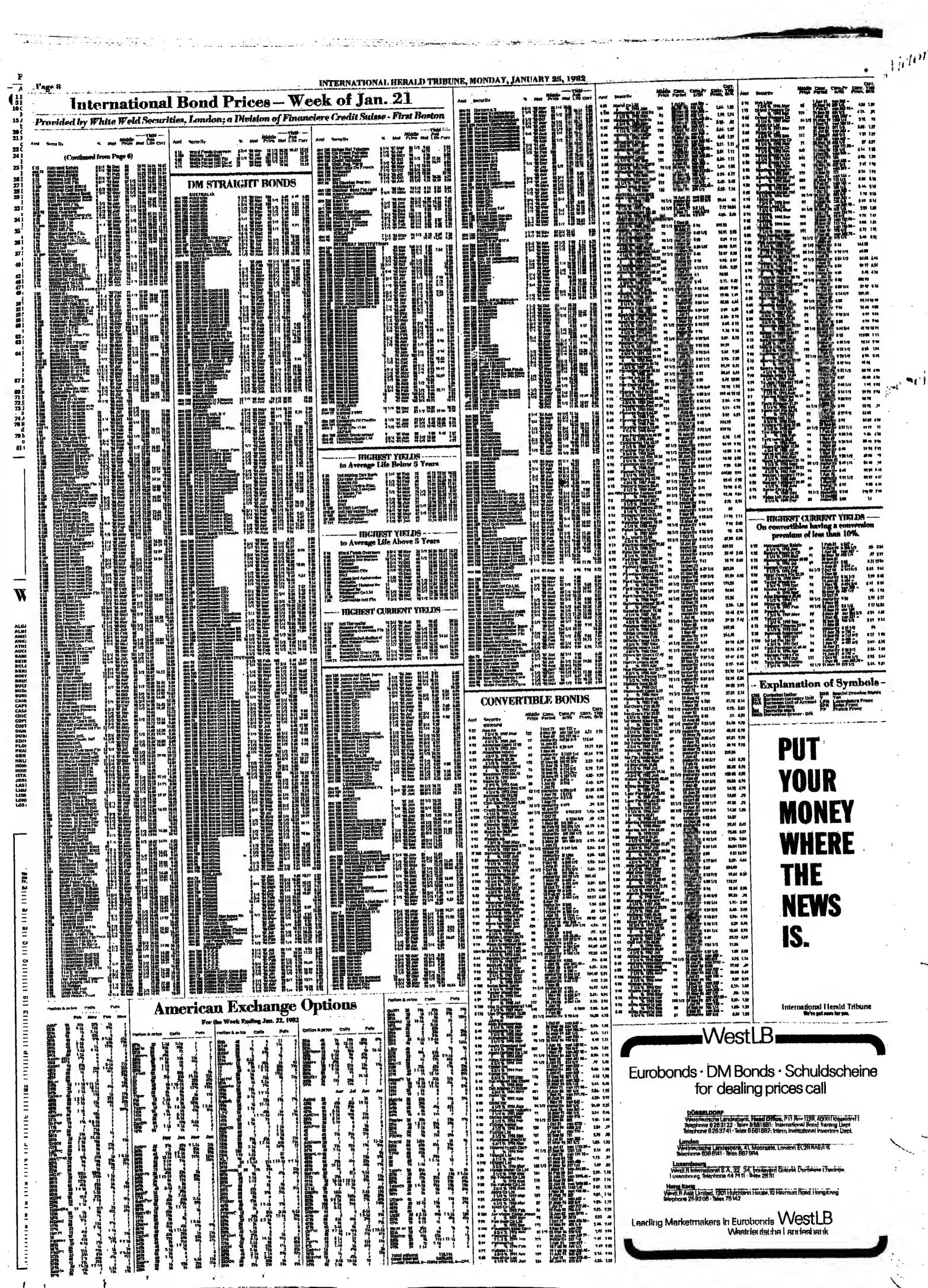
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Canada Cement Lafarge Ltd.

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in this transaction and as Dealer Manager of its tender offer.

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By Douglas Martin New York Times Service

RIYADH -- If this country's political leaders had to run for office, they could point easily to their

record in lighting inflation.
Since 1975, when inflation was more than 35 percent, the rate has dropped 3 or 4 percentage points a year. Government spending has held steady for three consecutive years. And economic growth has averaged 21.4 percent a year since

'What we've achieved here in this country has not been done in any part of the world," said Sheikh Mobammed Ali Aba al-Khail, the minister of finance and national economy. "It is really unbeliev-

Saudi Arabia's economic policymakers have some advantages: Well over \$100 billion in annual oil earnings, a population roughly the size of New York City's and an exceptionally uncomplicated econ-

The policy has been marked by government intervention in almost every economic area, heavy subsidies to both consumers and industry and a restrictive monetary strategy. Government spending is more than 40 times the level of 1969; but the Saudi leadership has moderated the annual increase to about 5 percent.

Saudi experts said that fiscal policy has a particularly large im-

(Continued from Page 7)

enue directly, accounts for 80 per-

response to the pandemonium that prevailed after oil prices quadru-pled in 1973-74. "This rise in goverument spending accelerated de-velopment of all sectors of the economy and belped change the face of Saudi Arabia beyond recognition," according to a report by the Saudi Arabian Monetary

Overnight, construction cranes replaced camels as the national nies came to expect a profit of 100 percent on a project. Ports were congested, housing virtually una-vailable, and expensive imports, from perfumes to buildozers,

U.S. economic analyst said. Inflanion surged to more than 40 per-cent and government spending doubled annually through the mid-

After vigorous internal debate, "the government undertook an im-

One of the principal elements was to attack the bottlenecks that

pact in their country because the cilities were rushed to completion government, which receives oil rev- and, most important, tens of thousands of foreign laborers were brought to sparsely populated Sau-

Although political analysts have suggested that the sweeping influx of foreigners, estimated at more 1.5 million, could undermine Saudi Arabia's traditional society, economic officials tend to see the ex-

patriates as a blessing.
"From the beginning of our program, we have benefited from the flow of foreign labor," Mr. Aba al-Khail said, in part because foreign labor is less expensive than Saudi

At the same time, the govern-ment limited expenditures to an annual rate of growth considerably below the inflation rate. This curb came after three years during which public outlays essentially had doubled annually.

Saudi Arabia also attacked inflation with vast subsidies. As a result, food, electricity and water all sell at a fraction - often about half - of the real cost, and medical care is free. Another subsidy provides uni-versity students with allowances of

\$300 a month in addition to free tuition, books and room and board. Perhaps more significant, the

government began lending money in the form of 25-year, interest-free loans to purchase homes, a policy

buoyed by rumors that the Saudis up to \$7 billion worth of govern-ment paper this year, lending fur-

112.5 million one-year warrants, which allow the holder to purchase a \$1,000, eight-year bond bearing a fixed coupon of 14% percent. paper offered at \$665. The capital gain inherent in being repaid \$1,000 at final maturity is equiva-The warrants are being offered lent to a yield of 14.57 percent. in lieu of the normal commissions. The low maturity dictated a high Thus, Swedish Export is paying a selling price and the high selling cash commission of ½ percent (compared to the 1-1½ percent price limited the inherent capital gain to a "mere" 50 percent. This usually seen). The warrants are escompares unfavorably to the 300 percent available on 10-year zeros timated to have a cash value of \$10 to \$12, which would add 1 to 1.2 percent to the cash commission,

sold at 25 percent of face value. The Wells Fargo issue a week earlier, of six-year paper sold at \$440 (representing an inherent capital gain of 127 percent), sufand gets to issue paper at Libor rather than at the small premium fered from the same problem. It was quoted Friday at about \$427. a steep drop in its own right and especially notable relative to most issues announced a week ago,

which were quoted at issue price. Another issue failing to meet the need criteria was the \$150-million offer from Beneficial Overseas Finance. Market analysis said Beneficial was just not a household name in the Far East. To sell the eight-year paper, issued at \$327 for a yield of 15 percent, Beneficial was forced to sweeten the terms by offering a "put" option allowing investors to request repayment af-ter five years for a yield of 15½

Other zeros announced last week, along with Citicorp's, were:

J.C. Penney — \$350 million
of 12-year paper offered at \$185
for a yield of 15.1 percent (a capital gain of 441 percent).

• Scars Roebuck - \$300 million of 10-year paper sold at \$247.20 for each nominally valued \$1,000 security for a yield of 15 percent (a capital gain of 304 per-

• Beatrice Foods -- \$250 million of 10-year bonds sold at \$255 for a yield of 14.65 percent (a capi-

tal gain of 292 percent). • Xerox Credit Corp. — \$250 million of 10-year paper offered at \$255 for a yield of 14.65 percent.

• Du Pont — \$300 million of eight-year paper priced at \$339 to yield 14.48 percent (a capital gain

of 195 percent). Last week also saw the first straight dollar bonds issued since before the Christmas holiday. A relatively modest \$300 million worth of fixed coupon paper was

put on offer. Arizona Public Service, \$50 million for seven years bearing a coupon of 16% percent and priced at par, Lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston expects to increase the size of the issue to \$75 million.

• Japan Development Bank, \$50 million of five-year notes sold

at par bearing a coupon of 151/2 • Hydro-Quebec, \$100 million of six-year paper bearing a coupon of t6% percent priced at par. (It sold \$200 million of 10-year paper in New York last week at 99% bearing a coupon of 16% percent.)

• Astra, a Mexican holding

company whose units are engaged in retailing and related real estate activities, is offering \$100 million of 10-year bonds. The issue carries the guarantee of K Mart Corp., a double-A-rated U.S. retailer. The bonds are being offered with an indicated coupon of 161/2-161/2 per-cent. Final terms and issue price will be set Thursday.

In the floating rate sector, Swed-ish Export Credit introduced, under the segis of Morgan Guaranty Ltd., a new wrinkle — a floater bearing warrants to purchase ixed-rate paper. The warrants are being issued to the co-managers, who are free to pass on as many (or as few) warrants as they want

The floater is \$75 million of fiveyear notes bearing a coupon set at the London interbank offered rate. Swedish Export is also issuing

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cent of the total economy. The economic policy is a direct

mascot, and construction comp

"There were suddenly oceans more money than the country could conceivably absorb," one

mediate crash program to alleviate inflationary pressure," a top Saudi economic official said.

were contributing to inflation. Ports were expanded, industrial fa-

In return, Swedish Export saves

on the cash commission it pays out

over Libor that it would ordinarily

Nippon Credit Offer

Nippon Credit Bank of Japan.

through its Nippon Credit Bank (Curacção Finance) is offering \$50

million of eight-year notes bearing

a coupon of 1/2 point over Libor and guarantees this will never be

\$100 million for 10 years, also offering a conpon set at % point over Libor and a guaranteed mini-

Anas, an Italian highway con-struction agency, is seeking \$100 million for eight years offering a coupon set at a 4-point spread

over Libor, and convertible, at noteholders' option, into a 10-year

of 13 percent. The floating coupon

is guaranteed not to be set lower

Altos Hornos, a Mexican steel maker, is offering \$100 million of

In the Canadian dollar sector,

Transalta Utilities (formerly known as Calgary Power, whose domestic paper is rated triple-A) is seeking 50 million Canadian dol-

lars for seven years. The bullet is-sue is being offered with a coupon of 164 percent, and pricing is open, lead manager Merrill Lynch

The Deutsche mark sector re-

vived late last week, following the half-point cut in the Bundesbank's

special Lombard rate to 10 pcr-

cent. The decrease, taken in con-junction with modest rate cuts in

most other European centers, con-

Toronto Dominion is seeking

set lower than 514 percent.

mum of 514 percent.

than 54 percent.

market this week.

expect to pay.

Japanese Seize on Zero Coupons

ther support for the mark on the foreign exchange market.

As a result, the European Investment Bank's 150 million DM of seven-year paper and 100 million DM of 10-year bonds, both issued at par bearing a coupon of 10 per-cent, ended the week quoted at a modest discount of % point after a 150-million DM, 10-year issue for Pemex, which is expected to be offered at par, was quoted at a half-

reception early in the week. Dealers now speculate that the coming 125 million DM issue for the Council of Europe could try to break the 10-percent coupon barri-

In the Middle East, Enso-Gutzeit, guaranteed by Finland, is offering 5 million Kuwaiti dinars of seven-year notes, which are expected to yield 114-12 percent.

	•
Eurobond Yields*	•
Week Ended Jan. 2	90
Int'l inst. lg. term US\$	15.65 %
Ind. long term, US\$	15.27 %
Ind. medium term, USS .	15.57 %
Can.S medium term	15.09 %
French fr. medium term.	16.75 %
int'l inst. ig term yen	8.08 %
ECU medium term	13.49 %
EUA long term	12.09 9
Int'l inst. lg term LF	12.95 %
FL long term	13.06 9
· Colcillated by the Lucembour	y Stuck Ex

Market Turnover Week Ended Jan. 22

five-year notes bearing a coupon set at ¼ point over Libor and 3,766.8 2,973.4 793.4 4,653.8 4,035.8 618.0 guaranteed not to fall below 6 per-

In the convertible sector, Ja-pan's Bridgestone Tire and Honda Motor are both expected to tap the ADVERTISEMENT

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The undersigned amounces that as from 29th January 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistrast 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 21 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Ricoh Company davit') of the CDR's Ricoh Company
Ltd., each repr. 100 shares, will be
payable with DHs. 4,16 net (div.per
record-date 30.9.1981; gross Yen 4.5 p.
sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax
= Yen 67,5 = DHs. -,75 per CDR.
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen
90, = DHs. 1,01 p.CDR) will be deducted.

ed. After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% lap.tax with Dila. 3,90 net. in accordance with the Japanese

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. firmed the commitment to reduce the level of interest rates and sparked a buying spree in the bond Amsterdam, 14th January 1982.

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The Frankfurt market was also

payanae with 1918. 4.25 ner (un-per record-date 30.9.1981; gross Yen 3, p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 67.5 = Dfb. ...75 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Japanese (= Yen 90. = Dfb. 1.01 p.CDR) will be deduct-

od.
After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfls.
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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY

imsterdam, 14th January 1982.

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Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen 50. = Dfls. -55 p.CDR) will be deducted. After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfls. 2.19 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

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Amsterdam, 14th January 1982.

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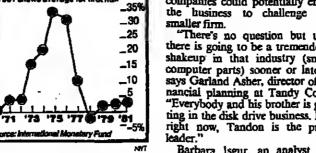
A distribution of Dollar 0.45 per depositary share less any applicable taxes depending on the presentor's country of residence will be payable on and after January 22, 1982 upon presentation of coupon N° 20 at the office of any of the

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- FRANKFURT, 8 Bockenheimer Landstrag KREDIETBANK S.A.: Blvd. Royal, 43. Luxend

(Continued from Page 7)



ute some of the country's oil revenue. In the five years of the program, \$43.7 million has been lent to built 200,000 housing units.

Saudi Arabia's

unweichunge in consumer prices,

Inflation Rate

The great improvement in the country's inflation rate obviously owes much to these subsidies, which some analysts characterize as a means for Saudi Arabia to buy its way out of economic difficul-

Saudi economic anthorities say that the major concern at the moment is to moderate growth, al-though such multi-billion-dollar government efforts as the new in-dustrial cities of Jubail and Yanbu seen as crucial to Saudi Arabia's modernization - continue in race

Officials say that the government's financial surplus totaled more than \$30 billion in 1981. In addition, Saudi Arabia's financial reserves rose to \$27 billion from \$23 billion a year earlier.

On balance, Saudi Arabia's eco-nomic policymakers believe the country's program has been successful in stemming inflation, curbing the gold rush mentality that once prevailed and setting the stage for expansion of the econobeyond petroleum. "People are shifted from speculation in industry and agriculture," Sheikh Soli-man A. Solaim, the commerce minister, said. "In the years to come, we will see a maturing of the

Tandon Turns Disk Profit

companies could potentially enter the husiness to challenge the

There's no question but that there is going to be a tremendous shakeup in that industry (small computer parts) sooner or later." says Garland Asher, director of financial planning at Tandy Corp. "Everybody and his brother is getting in the disk drive business. But right now, Tandon is the price

Barbara Isgur, an analyst for Paine Webber, Mitchell, Hutchins Inc., says that "for another corporation to realistically compete with Tandon, it would have to be very efficient produce a reliable product, and spend a lot of money on marketing

The son of a lawyer, Mr. Tandon came to the United States in 1960. He obtained post-graduate degrees in engineering and in business administration. In 1973, when he was working for IBM, Mr. Tandon foresaw the

potential for personal computers and wanted to share in the boom by producing drives for the flexible and rigid memory disks.

"My main problem then was if 1 put all my money into such a husi-

ness I wouldn't have enough to live on," Mr. Tandon says.
But Mr. Tandon was able to put his ideas to work when he joined Pertec Computer Corp. of Los Angeles with the offer of a \$65,000

bonus "if I could get them into the floppy disk drive business."

Even though he accomplished the task, he says, Pertec balked at his suggestion to expand the line. As a result, he quit the job late in 1975 to start his own business.

"At first my wife, Kamla, helped me to do the soldering, wiring and assembly work," he says. "We had

Gerald Lembas, former Pertec product manager and now executive vice president at Tandon, bought 200,000 shares of the fledg-

ing firm for \$17,000. The shares later split four for one, Mr. Lem-bas said, and his holding is now worth about \$20 million.

Tandon Corp.'s sales in the European market attracted the attention of investors in West Germany and France. One of them was Jean Deleage of the Paris-based investment company Saffinnova, who visited the operation in 1976.

"The most difficult thing for me was to locate the little garage," Mr. Deleage said with a laugh. "I knew Tandon had established a nice niche for himself, and already had high visibility."

Saffinnova purchased \$250,000 of stock and urged other invest-ment firms to follow suit, including the venture capital firm T.A. Associates of Boston. During the next four years, those investment firms and others pumped \$3.6 mil-lion into Tandon, enabling it to expand into other countries.

In India, Tandon found skilled, low-cost workers trained in computer production and left without jobs when IBM closed its India subsidiary in 1977. Many of those workers, earning 5 cents an hour are now employed by Tandon. Of the company's 1,600 employees, about 450 work in plants in India and Singapore.

But Mr. Tandon insisted he is not exploiting his countrymen. "Things are just not as expensive there," he says. "Besides, we hus them to and from work and subsi-

He said his wealth has enabled him to build a \$3-million hospital in his hometown of Barnala.

Tandon sells its disk drives for

\$150 to \$300 each in more than 300 customers, including Atari, North Star, Tandy, Commodore and Wang Laboratories. Mr. Lembas says that price is about the same charged by the company's competitors, but that Tandon has a greater profit margin because its manufacturing costs are lower.

U.S. \$150,000,000 Kingdom of Sweden



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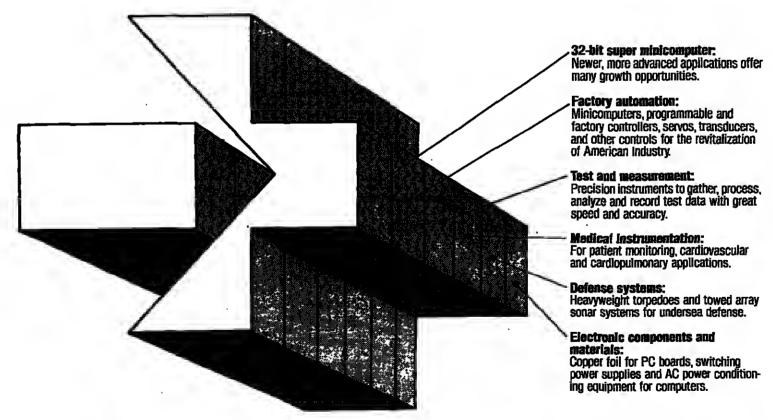
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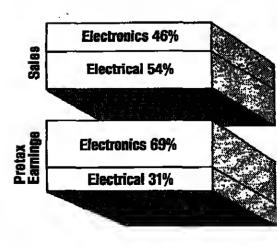
Over the last five years, sales of Gould's electronic products have grown from \$230 million to almost \$700 million. That's a compound annual growth rate of 32 percent. Pretax earnings have tripled, and the recent divestiture of our industrial group means that almost 70 percent of pretax earnings now come from electronics.

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7 - Extra informations:

NEW YORK (AP)—
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Muri Gran ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES **ECOWAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM** INVITATION TO TENDER The Executive Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States invites to international Tender under its integrated telecommunication program: '1 —Subject: This invitation to tender is for the supply, installation and Commission of equipment for fourteen microwave links, five local automatic exchanges and four international telephone transit exchanges. 2 — Description of works: Tender documents consist of six volumes: Vol. I General conditions of tender and contract. Vol. II Technical specifications for transmission systems.

Vol. III Technical specifications for telephone exchanges facilities.

Vol. IV Technical specifications for outside plant facilities. Vol. V Technical specifications for buildings and access road facilities. Vol. VI Technical specifications for power supply system. 2 -Funding sources: Facilities to be provided under this invitation to tender are to be financed by ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development, European Development Fund (EDF), European Investment Bank, Italian Government and by purchaser credits. 4 - Participation: a) Contracting firms from the European Economic Community and from ACP shall tender for the following:

Lot N° 3: Transmission facilities for Ouagadongoo-Bolgatanga route.

Lot N° 4: Transmission facilities for Fada N'Gourma-Porga route.

Lot N° 6: Transmission facilities for Bissau-Ziguinchor and Bissau-Koundara routes.

Lot N° 7: Transmission facilities for Koundara-Mali route.

Lot N° 20: International transit center (CTI) for Praia.

Lot N° 21: International transit center (CTI) for Piage. Lot No 21: International transit center (CTI) for Bissau. Lot No 22: International and national transit centers and local exchange for Banjul. b) The invitation to Tender is opened to all contracting firms for the other Lots numbers. 5 - Acquisition of the Documents: Documents may be obtained on payment of U.S.\$200.00 per set of documents, from the following address: **ECOWAS Executive Secretariat** 6 King George V Road Federal Republic of Nigeria. The payment must be made by bank order in favor of Executive Secretariat of ECOWAS. 6 - Closing of Tender and opening of the Bids: Tenders should be sent to ECOWAS Executive Secretariat, 6 King George V Road, Lagos, Nigeria, to arrive at the latest by 30th April, 1982 at 1100 hours GMT. The tenders will be opened in public on 1st May, 1982 in Cotonou, People's Republic of Benin.

For any extra information, please contact the Executive Secretariat in Lagos, 6 King George V Road, Lagos,

Telephone: 636841 Telex: 22633 NG ECOWAS.

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Libya Ready to Cut Oil Price, Italy Says

ROME - Libya has told Italy it is ready to cut its oil prices to more competitive levels, Italian Foreign Ministry officials have said. They also said the Italian state energy corporation Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi had agreed in principle to increase its purchases of Libyan

The Italians were speaking late Friday after three days of talks with a Libyan delegation led by Foreign Minister Abdel-Ati

ENI's oil subsidiary Agip cut its imports of Libyan oil by 210,000 barrels a day last year after Libya refused to cut its price significantly below \$40 a barrel. With sales to other countries also lagging, Libya \$1.20 a barrel for the first quarter

Report Says Petromin, U.S. Devco in Project

JIDDA - U.S. Devico Overseas of Oklahoma and Petromin of Saudi Arabia have launched a \$300million project to process and market sulfur derived from Saudi natural gas, according to Saudi Busi-

The magazine, published Saturday, said Sandi exports of sulfur were expected to grow rapidly and rank near oil and gas in imporin the Shedgum oil field in the eastern part of the kingdom.

New Issue

Of AMEX Listings. Volume: 22,500,000 shores Year to Date: \$4,510,000 shores

Consolidated Trading

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Selected U.S. College Basketball Results

Selected Friday Reset Empl Buffelo SS, Geneses St. 67 Clark 72, Bafes 61 Laryola, Md. 16, Long Island U. 87 Cowego St. 68, Plattsburgh St. 66 Rochester 48, Cartland St. 39 St. Lawrence St. R.P.I 52 St. Thomas Anulnas 108, St. Jascoh Yole 71. Entertatur ines 106. \$1. Joseph's, N.Y. 53 Yole 71. Fairfield 62

Florido A&M 82, Delaware 51, 79 Jocksonville 95, South Alchame 91 N.C.-Greensboro 70, Chris, Newbort 61 Ma. Western 14, Emporto St. 69 Wis-Em Claire 75, Wis-Sievens
Far West
Cal-Davis 45, San Francisco St. 42

Col-Davis AS, San Francisco St. 62
Hawaii SA, Calorado St. 53
Hawaii SA, Calorado St. 53
Haba W, Mantana St. 32
Haba St. 57, N. Arizana S2
Montana SA, Boles St. 75
New-Rama S7, Weber S1. 56
Cheson St. 64, Weshington St. 49
Peoperaine SA, St. Many's, Calif. 91
Portland 49, Santa Clara 61
Socramento St. 49-Chico St. 59
Son Dieta St. Lawaic, Calif. 51 Son Diego St. Lovolo, Calif. 51 Son Francisco M. Gonzago 65 Seattle Pacific 17. S.Oregon 62

Golfers Get Help

Tokyo insurance company.

Chances of hitting a hole-in-one are estimated at 3,000 to I, making festivities that invariably follow, and Marine Insurance Co.

day.

Those taking out the insurance

Marquette 75, long 67 Middlebury 73, Brandels 66 New-Las Vegos 17, Seton Holl 8) New Homeshire 44, Moine 54 Pennsylvonia 58, Penn St. 44 Pittsburgh 48, Rutgers 46

For Costly Hazard At the 19th Hole

The Associated Press TOKYO ---- A golfer's dream, the "hole-in-one," can now be insured ---- to protect the victor from overspending on celebrations that often follow such lucky shots, says a

it an event the celebrant may re-gret when the bill comes in for the said Shubei Seno of Kyoei Fire Since the hole-in-one is such a

rare happening, it is customary for golfers to celebrate the occasion rather lavishly," Seno said, explaining that many mark their unforgettable ace by planting a tree on the golf course or throwing a party and handing out costly gifts. "Bills average a total of 200,000-300,000 yen (about \$900 to \$1,300), but some spend as much as one million yen," Seno said Fri-

policy, at an annual rate of about 1,900 yen can get up to 300,000 yen, enough to cover all but the wildest partying.

Drexel 46. Latevette 64, OT Fordhom 62, Army 43 Homitton 64, St. Lawrence 53 Holy Cross 79, Dortmouth 64

Providence 58. Georgetown, D.C. 49 St. Bonoventure & George Wost St. Francis, R.Y. 58, Ballimore S1 Siena 79, Manhatian 66 Springfleid 76, Hartford 67 Swarthmore 61, Rutgers-Cun emple 22. St. Joseph's 77 Jest Virginia 59, Rhade Island 57

Seath
Alchama 82, Florido 71
Auburn 82, Georgia 76
Doviction 61, Marshaft 59
Duke 50, Clemann 46
E. Tennessee 31: 24, Chodel 81
Johns Hopkies 64, Howerferd 52
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Mississippi 54, Mississippi 51, 30
Murray 51, St. Tennessee Tech 50
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Murray St. 55, Tennessee Tech 50
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Tennessee St. 68, Jackson St. 44
Viruinia 51, 62, Norfolk St. 61
Viruinia Tech 78, Louisville 76
Water Forest \$2, Rider 24
Wash. & Lee 77, Lynchburg 74
W. Carvilina 64, Furman 54
W. Carvilina 64, Furman 54
W. Kentucky 64, Youngstown 51, 59
William & Mary 60, Old Dominion 59
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Michaest Bolidwin-Wellace 72, Kerryon 24 Boli 51, 79, Cent. Michigan 43 Brodley 45, Creighton 24

Buller 68, Detroit 61 Central 73, Dubuque 50 Chicago 80, Rosary 54

Chacada at known y av DePaul 79, Ala.-Birminghom Drake 49, (Illinois 5), 46 Evansville 34, Layola, III, 80 Heldelberg 54, Wooster 40 illinois 44, Minnesota Indiana 17, Perdue 55 ndlone St. 40, Yulse 54 owa 54, Mich Consos St. 70. Josep SS, Alichigen 38 Kensos SS, 78, Konsed SS Kent SS, 96, W. Alichigen 72 Marion 80, Indiana Tech 49 Mariotha 77, Denison 75 Mantohis SJ, 70, Cincinnall 63 Michigen SJ, 68, Wisconsin SB Alasouri 84, Oktohoma 64

Mescalor 64, Core 51. 47 North Dekata 82, Augustona, S.D. 56 M. Illinols 61, Bowling Green 59 Notre Dame 55, Maryland 81 Oble Northern 77, Oberlin 5 Obio St. 59, Northwestern 57 Ohio U. 44, Migmi, Ohio 62 Oktohema City 30, Xovier, O S. Illingis 69, W. Texas St. 42 South Arkansos (7, Houston 64 Texas SE, South Caroling 71 Texas A&M &L Rice 57

Texas-Arlington 25, Oral Roberts 78 Texas Christian 62, S. Methodist 51 For West
Artzona St. 59, Artzona 54
Col-Irvine Ti., Utoh St. 48
Idaho St. 85, New-Reno 77
Montiona St. 46, Bolse St. 44
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Oktobern St. 95, Colorado 10
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Utoh 72, Air Force 45 Wyoming 27, Brigham

Friday's Results the C3) Perrecuit) 19), Lambert 2

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE kowich (23), DeSiels (14), Lundheim (11), S. So-vard (2); Wilson (20) D. Savord (20), Secord (29), Mulyev (17)).
Edmonton 4, Vancouver 3 (Routsian (4), Kurri 17), Hughes (19), Gretzky (61); MocDonald (13), Rote (12), Hilata (19)).
Sateriels's Results Boston 2, Westington 1 (12), Credity (12), Kosper (10); Gustofsson (12), Lus Angeles 3, Colorodo 3 (Smith (19), Fax (17), Dionne (29); Ramage (9), MacAillian (15), Ash-ton (17)).
Hartford 2, Detroll 3 (Keon (6), Sloughton (37); Gare (13), Blaisdell (15)1, Buffale 3, Quebec 2 (Souve (11), Haworth (10), Savard (12); P. Stostmy (30), Rochefort (21), MocTonald (20), Waspele (13), MocTonald (20), Waspele (13), May York (slonders 6, New York Rompers (1), May York (slonders 6, New York Rompers (1), Jonsson (5), Trottler (23), B. Sutter (3), Bossy (25), D. Sutter (10), Gillies (20); Provelich (18)). Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 5 (Barber (29), Lanch (21), Flockhert 3 (20), Nill) (1); Simpson (7), Bulliard (16), Johann (16), Matone (19), Kahoe (25)1, Mannesota 8, Chilase 4 (Clegarelli 2 (36), Young 2 (6), Broten (16), Smith (27), Nyrop (11), Christott (17); Wilson (21) Second (30), Fox (11), Lyslok (16)1, SLLotale 6, Tononto 2 (Pertersteen (20), Zuke 3 (19), Monno (9)). kowich (22), Definis)14), Lundholm)11), S. So-vard (2); Wilson (20) D. Savard 3 (24), Secord 29 11 9 199 145 67 28 14 6 199 146 42 24 11 12 224 138 40 25 17 6 224 11 24 11 153

NBA Standar EASTERN CONFERENCE

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7 3 WESTERN CONFER

75 475 475 544 539 Friday's Questrs

3eottie: 118, Boston 156 (Shelton 37, William
36: Bird 25, Porish 23).

Los Anpeles 123, Detroit: 111 (E-Johnson 3, William
37, William 32, Long 29, Berson 24).

All-trouble 131, Derroit: 111 (E-Johnson 3, All-trouble 131, Derroit: 112, Indiono 165 (Ervins 4, Philodelphio 112, Indiono 165 (Ervins 4, Long 21; William 22, C.Johnson 19).

Woshington 110, Portland 97 (Bellard 23, Ridad 74-7 30; Thompson 17, Notf 16).

Son Antonio 116, Attento 107 (Gervin 29, Mittalia 20; Drew 27, E.Johnson 25).

Chicogo 108, Cleveland 93 (Gilmore 21, Gree eii 20: Drew 27, E. Johnson 25). Chicopo 108, Cleveland 93 (Gilmore 21, Greek-wood 18, Berwer 20, Wilkerson 12). Houston 128, Utoh 110 (Malane 34, Muryhy 23/ Domitiey 24, Griffith 21, p New Jersey 99, Phoenix 97 | R.Williams 27, B.Williams 17; Robinson 24, Johnson 231.

7 In. Williams 27, B. Williams 77, Teasins 13, Johnson 221.
Johnson 221.
Philodelabito 100, Seattle 67 | Ervino 19, Toney 17; Sikmo 23, Brown 19).
Aliamia 109, Cleveland 99 | Drew 21, E. Johnson 20; Edwards 22, Silos 20).
Chicopo 140, New York 139 | Thesus 34, Greenwood 35; Newlin 21, Corriwright 34).
Indiana 107, San Antonio 98 | Davis 24, Knieht 18; Gervin, Moore 29, Olberdina 15).
Delies 122, Ulob 119 (Vincent 34, Cooper 18; 25, Delies 122, Ulob 119 (Vincent 34, Cooper 18; 25, Delies 122, Ulob 119 (Vincent 34, Cooper 18; 25, Delies 22, Molione 22, Moyez 21).
Washington 197, Kornos City 106 (Grevey 25, 25, Bollord 24; Robinson 28, Woodson 19).
Phoenix 113, Derivelt 90 (Robinson 24, Scott 15; 27, Johnson 17, Trisucka 131.

Pricence 113. Derrot W. Iscongol 24, Scott 39 (V. Johann 17, Tripucka 131, New Jersey 112, Son Diego 109 JR, Wilklams 31, Kine 20; Brooks 22, Chombers 22). Golden Starte 119, Milwouke 113 JFree 36; Short, King 30; Moncrief 28, Winters 19). **Transactions**

CLEVELAND—Signed Jon Charles CLEVELAND—Signed Join Character, our-laider, and Dennis Leveuthys pitcher.

ATLANTA—Signed Presson Hamon, pitcher, to sone-year contract, Announced that Brion As-etstine, outfletter, and Larry McWilliams. Hicher, had correct to terms.

> More Sports On Page 13

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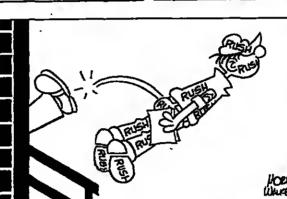
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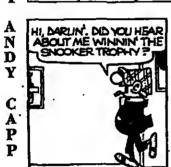
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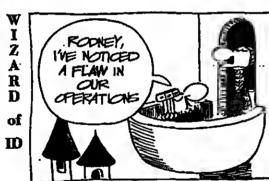
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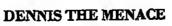
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WHY, GEORGE EVERETT WILSON! WHOEVER HEARD OF REVIEWS A BATHROOM TO A CHILD ?

BOOKS

FACING THE MUSIC

By Harold C. Schonberg, 464 pp. \$17,95. Summit Books/Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, N.Y.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasants

THE BEST WAY to enter the musi-cal world of Harold C. Schonberg, as reflected in this collection of articles written for The New York Times, is to turn the book over and examine the photo of the author on the reverse side of the dust jacket.

This is not the solemn countenance of a musicologist. It is rather the happy, smiling countenance of a youngish sexagenarian who found the awesome responsibilities of senior music critic a lot of fun. Which is not to say that he didn't take his responsibilities seriously and discharge them conscientious ly. This is a serious book. But the more seriously you take it, and the more you know about its subjects, the more fun it is to read.

Familiar, Readable, Entertaining

What distinguished Harold Schonberg from his colleagues during his 20 years as senior music critic was his accomplishment in never forgetting that he was first and foremost a journalist, not an academic, a reporter as well as s commentator, and in address newspaper's readers in a familiar, readable and often entertaining vernacular.

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This would not alone have made him a fine critic. But behind the vernacular there was always an alert, inquiring and perceptive mind, the abili-ty to draw upon erudition rather than display it, and a fund of enthusiasm and genuine, life-long love of music that encouraged him to ride his hobby horse and share the exhibiration with his readers.

The hobby horses are trotted out in orderly procession in this collection: orderly procession in this collection: criticism, performance, composers, opera and singing, the piano and pianists, and the journalistically attractive anecdote. His favorite hobby horse, as he tells us in his introduction, has been performance practice, especially of the 19th century, It is an area shamefully neglected by musicology, and it is the area in which Schonberg has made his most original, his berg has made his most original, his most valuable and probably his most enduring contribution.

Expert on Piano and Pianists

It is unfortunate that he has commonly been thought of in the musical world as primarily an expert on the piano and pianists. He has been that, but his expertise and enthusiasm have ranged far wider, especially to opera and song. Both are well represented here with no less than 100 pages (while the piano and pianists get a

mere 30!) The newspaper critic's tragedy and dilemma is that his production is inevitably ephemeral. Here today, gone tomorrow. The value of this book lies in its recalling from remembrance or even oblivion the work of a critic who, for the music-loving reader, has ever been a highly informed, stimulating, sometimes, for some, exasperating, but most of the time, for most, delightful and rewarding companion.

Henry Pleasants is a music critic for the International Herald Tribune.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NEGOTIATIONS are under way between the Soviet and United States chess federations to arrange a match between two brilliant young grandmasters — 18-year-old Gari Kasparov of Baku and 21-year-old Yasser Seirawan of Scattle.

Neither player pulls any punches, although their styles are different Seirawan, one of Viktor Korchnoi's seconds in the recent world championship match, likes to enmesh opponents in a positional web. He also keeps an eye out for stray pawns and has no qualms about undertaking se-vere tasks of defense to justify his

Kasparov, on the other hand, is the foremost of today's gambit players, speculatively sacrificing for attack at every opportunity. And if there is no opportunity, he'll make one. An example of his talent is his sensational victory over the Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson in the eighth round of the Interpolis International Tournament in Tilburg, the Netherlands.

The idea in using a tempo for a pawn move like 4 P-QR3 is to be able pawn move like 4 F-QR3 is to be able to develop the QN at B3, where it ex-erts most force in the center without allowing a nullifying pin with...B-N5. Despite a variety of reasonable replies, such as 4...B-R3, 4...P-B4 and 4...B-N2, which Andersson allow here the system is convently stoplays here, the system is currently suc-cessful.

Andersson has often chosen the de-fense with 4...B-N2; 5 N-B3, N-K5; 6 NxN, BxN to simplify into what is intended to be less complicated play. Against Kasparov's 7 N-Q2, a retreat with 7...B-N2 would have left the black QB facing a brick wall in the center after 8 P-K4.

However, Andersson's 7...B-N3 also had a drawback: the absence of this bishop from the queenside could be exploited by pressure against that sector by the fianchetto of the white KB beginning with 8 P-KN3. (After 8...N-B3, Kasparov had to beware of 9 B-N2?, NxP! 10 BxR?, N-B7ch, pressing white his queen.

9 B-N27, NxP? 10 BxR?, N-B/ch, costing white his queen.)
The advance with 10...P-QN4 was not a sacrifice, for 11 PxP, PxP; 12 BxP?! would have been powerfully met by 12...NxNP! Once the white QBP was exchanged, Andersson had a better chance of escaping pressure from the white contert. from the white center,



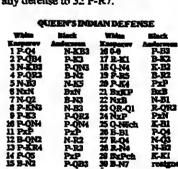
Position after 23 . . . R-QR2

Bursting with optimism, Kasparov turned the game into a gambit with 14 P-Q5!?, powerfully opening his QB diagonal. Of course, he needed additional open lines to bring his pieces into play against the hlack king, and he soon got them with 20 P-K41, PxP;

21 BxKP; BxB; 22 NxB. What looked like an impregnable defense was brilliantly pierced by the piece sacrifice with 24 NxP! On 24... BxN?, Black would have been crushed by 25 Q-N6ch, K-B1; 26 BxB. PxB; 27 R-K6!

Andersson's superior defense got as far as 28...N-B2, but then Kasparov played 29 BxPch! The deadly bishop could not he captured, since 29...NxB; 30 Q-N7ch, K-K1; 31 QxRch, K-Q2; 32 QxN would have won easily for White, while 29...RxB? would have allowed 30 Q-N8mate.

After 30 B-N7, Andersson's gave up because 30... R-N1; 31 P-R6 denies any defense to 32 P-R7.



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Jaeger to Clash

Phil Mahre, With Giant Slalom Victory, Clinches Overall World Cup Title

U.S. Skier Wins as Stenmark Slips on Second Run

WENGEN, Switzerland - Phil Mahre of the United States won the Lauberhorn giant slalom Sunday to clinch his second straight

overall World Cup title. who was leading by almost a sec-ond after the first heat, lost valuable time when he took a corner too fast; nearly left the track in the ships starting this week in second heat and finished runnerup after a string of five consecutive

victories.
"I know I could have taken it easy but I wanted to go as fast as possible," Stemmark said, "I am very disappointed. I really wanted to win, but I do not seem to have had any luck in Wengen since

Mahre was clocked an aggregate 1:33.48 for the two heats down the steep 55-gate course. Stenmark who had posted the best intermediate times in both heats trailed him

Mahre, an allrounder who has made much ground by competing regularly in the downhill as well, now has accumulated 262 points, four less than the total that gained him his first title last season. Stenmark has 179 and could

in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, next month and thereby earn points in the paper race combining downhill and slalom results.

But Stenmark said again Sunday that he would have nothing to do Swedish ace Ingemar Stenmark, with the downhill and would coocentrate instead on winning the slalom and giant slalom gold medals at the world champion-Schladming, Austria.

In the overall slalom, Mahre moved up to share first place with Stenmark at 105 points.

"I made good runs — not per-fect — with several bttle mis-takes," Mahre said. "Bnt it enabled me to put pressure on the skiers coming behind me."

Third in Sunday's slalon was Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein, followed by Steve Mahre, fourth, who turned in the second best time in the second heat through 55 gates on the Lauberhorn course with its 155-meter drop. The first heat had 56 gates.

Joel Caspoz of Switzerland, who finished sixth, was disqualified for violating rules on advertizing, according to organizers. downhill made it a mammoth rac-

World Cup circuit. The two events had to be crammed into one day because fog had forced organizers to break off Saturday's downhill,

Phil Mahre reacted coolly to the ootcome, saying he was "quite happy to have scored my first vic-

tory in a classic." But he added he was equally happy that clinching the title means that he did not have to come back for the last World Cup races in Europe next month and in

"The World Cup is over, really, unless Ingemar chooses to run the downhill in Garmisch," Phil Mahre said. "So I don't think I'll come back in March. I'll just stay home and keep building my

MEN'S GIANT SLAU OM 1. Phil Mahre, U.S. 47.44. 46.02, 1:33.48. 2. Tagemar Stemmark, Sweden, 46.48, 47.29.

4. Steve Mahre, U.S., 47.64.46.21, 1:33.95. 5. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 47.53, 46.83,

8. Poolo di Chieso, Italy, 47.75, 42.06, 1:35.63.

Cooper Takes Her First Victory

BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany — Christin Cooper of the Umted States won her first race in three years of World Cup competition Saturday, taking the slalom as season point-leader Eri-ka Hess of Switzerland suffered a rare fall.

Cooper negotiated two runs, flagged with 56 and 59 gates, respectively, in 50.39 and 46.14 seconds for a winning total of 1 min-ute, 36.53 seconds in the last women's slalom before the World Championships in Schladming, Austria, which start Thursday.

France's Perrine Pelen was second with a 1:36.79 total. She had the best time in the second beat with 46.05 after placing seventh in the first lap.

Liechtenstein's Ursula Konzett, winner of Friday's slalom at Lengries, West Germany, was third, followed by her teammate, Petra

Cooper's teammate. Tamara McKinney, who was skiing with a broken hand strapped to her pole, had the fastest time after the first run, but had to abandon the second heat after gate faults. Cooper, was fifth after the first of the two runs. "I took more

chances in the second run and it paid off," Cooper said. Cooditions were good on the 670-meter long slope with a verti-cal drop of 180 meters, with a fresh

snow to soften the piste. Hess, who has won four slalom events so far this season, was trailing McKinney by .56 seconds in third place after the first run, had the best intermediate time in the second run, but was thrown offbalance on a bump in the second run, tried frantically to recover but missed a gate and took a tumble.

Cooper climbed to third place in the overall world cup standings following her victory, but still lies 117 points behind top-placed Hess. Austria's Anni Kronbichler, who had been a close second at Lengries, fell in the first slalom run here, while France's Fabienne Serrat fell in the second.

WOMEN'S SLALOM Christin Coper, U.S. \$1.39 seconds, 46.14 seconds, 1 minute 36.51 seconds
 Perrine Palen, Pronce, 50.74, 46.05, 1:36.79
 Ursula Konzett, Liechtenstein, 50.60, 46.51,

31.50 S. Donielo Zini, Italy, 50,44, 47,21, 1: 27,45 4. Piero Macchi, Italy, 50,65, 47,91,1: 27,57 7. Dorata Tialka, Poland, 51,47,47,62, 1: 38,50 8. Malgarzata Tialka, Poland, 51,13, 47,38,



... Chances paid off.

16. Tie, Mario-Rosa Quarie, Italy, 51.31, 47.30, 1:38.61, and Clady Netson, U.S., 51.09, 47.52, 1:38.61

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS

race stopped Saturday because

Weirather Takes Delayed Downhill tions at key points, Klammer was

WENGEN, Switzerland - Harti Weirather of Austria won the men's World Cup downhill Sunday on the Lauberhorn here when the race was completely rerun after being abandoned Saturday due to

fog. Weirather, the defending World Cup downhill champion, led an austrian 1-2-3-4 sweep of the lauberhorn classic. He was timed 2:04.43 for the 3.5-kilometer (2.71mile) course, which was shortened because of a threatening new spell of freak weather.

Trailing him by 0.50 seconds was Erwin Resch, second, followed by Peter Wirnsberger, third and. veteran Franz Klammer. For Klammer, the veteran who

scored his first victory on the course seven years ago, it was a a cruel defeat. He had been a clear leader when the Lauberborn after 13 skiers had gone down the track, but suffered from an early start Sunday and the fresh snow slowed him down on the 40 gates When the organizers ordered the

shifting fog in the upper section of the course created irregular condi-

leading six other Austrians, includ-ing world downhill champioo Leonhard Stock.

Stock, who finished sixth Sunday, was nne of three other Austrians in the first ten.

Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzer-land won 25 World Cup points by capturing the combined, a paper race based on the standings in Tuesday's giant slalom at Adelboden oear bere in which he finished seventh and Sunday's downhill.

Rapidly changing weather conditions left the downhill race again in doubt until shortly before the start, lotermittent snow made the choice of the right wax important.

One who seemed to have waxing trouble was Steve Podborski, the Canadian ace and only non-Austrian winner of a downhill this winter. He finished 11th.

MEN'S DOWNHILL ARENTS DOWNHILL

1. Horst Weitrotter, Austria, 2:04.43

2. Erwin Reach, Austria, 2:04.93

2. Peter Wirosberser, Austria, 2:04.95

4. Fronz Kilommer, Austria, 2:05.34

5. Fronz Heiszer, Switzerland, 2:05.63

7. Urs Roeber, Switzerland, 2:05.63

7. Urs Roeber, Switzerland, 2:05.95

8. Heimut Heselister, Austria, 2:06.04

9. Peter Austria, 2:06.19

1.11 Schema, Austria, 2:06.19

was back in the lead.

Floyd, Decker-Tabb Smash Track Records for Indoors

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Stanley
Floyd ran the fastest 50-yard dash ever indoors and Mary Decker-Tabb recorded the best women's mile in history on the boards in Friday wishe's Carleigh and Seventh. mile in history on the boards in. Friday night's Sunkist track meet.

Floyd, regaining the form that made him the world's top-rated sprinter in 1980, won the 50 in 5.22 seconds. He came back a half-hour later to win the 60-yard dash in 6.10. The former top time for the indoor 50 was 5.25 by Houston McTear four years ago. Decker-Tabb, who missed the

1981 track season with injuries, clipped 4.1 seconds off the women's world best for the indoor mile with a 4:24.6 clocking. Francie Larrieu, who had the previous best, finished second, and Joan Hansen was third. "I running myself into shape, but I'm still not in shape yet," said

Floyd. "Last year I had a good indoor season and a horrible one outdoors due to a hamstring injury. Doing well indoors doesn't mean you're going to do well out-Decker-Tabb said: "I need a few more races to start producing the kind of times I feel I can run. I

wanted to run faster than 4:20

and did not run in the 60.

women's high jump Saturday with a leap of 6 feet, 6% inches at the Edmonton Journal International Indoor Games. She cleared the bar

Brill Sets World Mark

Debbie Brill set a world best in the

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP) -

on her first attempt at the height, breaking the mark of 6-6 set by Andrea Matay of Hungary. On Friday at the Sunkist games - her first competition since having a baby last year — Brill, a native of Canada who also holds U.S. citizenship, recorded a new U.S. indoor best by clearing 6-5 inches to better Joni Huntley's old mark

of 6-4%.
"I think it's largely because I was so tired which made me so relaxed," she said, referring to her flight from Los Angeles to Edmon-

Italian Takes Marathon

OSAKA, Japan (UPI) - Virus-... I'm a little embarrassed with ally unknown Italian Reta Marchisio spurted at the 37.6-kilometer In the men's sprints, Ron Brown mark and won the 1982 women's was second in both races, and Her-schel Walker third in both. Sunday, Marchisio covered the McTear, trying to come back after 40.195-kilometer distance in a long layoff, was fourth in the 50 2:32:55, with Carla Beurskens of the Netherlands almost 300 meters Ray Flynn of Ireland scored an behind in second place.



Mary Decker-Tabb breaking the women's record for the mile.

Prost Wins Grand Prix; 29 Drivers Suspended

KYALAMI, South Africa — Frenchman Alain Prost, driving a Frenchman Alain Prost, cirving a turbo-charged Renault, overcame a flat tire Saturday to win the season-opening South African Grand Prix. However, his victory was overshadowed by the immediate suspension of Prost and 28 other formula one drivers in a contract

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, who before the race doubted he could challenge the powerful turbocharged cars, drove immaculately to bring his Williams into second place, 15 seconds behind Prost, who limped into the pits on the 39th of 77 laps oo the rim of his left rear wheel.

Reutemann passed Prost's teammate, Rene Arnoux to take second place four laps from the end, Ar-noux finished third, just ahead of Austrian Niki Lauda in a McLaren. Landa, a two-time world champion, is making a comeback after a two-year layoff. Keke Rosberg of Finland, who

replaced former world champion Alan Jones of Australia in the other Williams, came in fifth, ahead of Lauda's British teammate John Watson

Minutes later, amid post-race jubilation and champagne, Prost and 28 other drivers, learned their racing licenses had been suspended in the renewal of foeding between drivers and Formula One officials that nearly had forced cancellation of the race Thursday. The only two oot on the list were West German Jochen Mass, who refused to take part in the drivers' rebellion, and Italian Teo Fabi, who pulled out

Officials said the race would count in the championship stand-

Most of the weary drivers had oo trouble believing they had been suspended for threatening to boycott the Kyalami race outside

Johannesburg.
"It's just typical," said Ferrari
driver Gilles Villeneuve of Canada. Most of the drivers hoped to force the ruling race bodies, the International Auto Sports Federation (FISA) and the Formula One Constructors Association (FOCA), to withdraw the suspensions at a Thursday meeting in Paris.

'A Big Joke' World champion Nelson Piquet

of Brazil said the drivers will win, "It is nothing but a big joke, They can't suspend us otherwise there will be oo Grand Prix series." The drivers immediately lodged an appeal with FISA, the world sanctioning body of auto racing, and said they would go to court if

ate new contracts with car manu-

ize the future of the South African race. Last year Kyalami was caught in a dispute before FISA and FOCA that resulted in the

February, 1981, race oot counting in the championship standings. Drivers boycotted practice ses-sions during the week, and their licenses were suspended. Friday morning two hours before the race would have been canceled, driver

At issue are two provisions of new, so-called "super licenses" the drivers signed last month, forbidding them to criticize FISA and committing them to their present teams for specified periods. Drivers contend the licenses, which take the place of licenses issued by the racing association of a driver's home country or other sanctioning bodies, limit their freedom of speech and their ability to negoti-

The suspensions were the culmination of a week of comedy and drama off the track, which

Kyalami officials say may jeopard-

spokesman Lauda announced FISA and FOCA had agreed to their demands and the drivers reby Arnoux for the Kyalami circuit. Prost and Arnoux proved the effectiveness of turbocharged cars at

turned to the track. The drivers thought they had won the showdown, but Francis Tucker, chief steward for the Kyalami course, said after the race, "For the purpose of running the race, a temporary truce was called in the disagreement between drivers and officials' ... At the end of the race the truce agreement was terminated." He said this meant the drivers were again sus-pended as they were before the truce, called to allow the race to

take place. Lotus team owner Colin Chap-man of England said, "All we had was a moratorium. The drivers must have been under a misunderstanding. "For a professional sport, I can-

not believe the kind of things that go on," added Nigel Mansell of Britain, a Lotus driver. Chris Pook, the Long Beach Calif., Grand Prix organizer whose race, the season's fourth, was set

oext race, March 7 at Buenos Prost said his fourth Grand Prix

victory was easy, despite the flat

for temperament, and four others dropped out with mechanical problems.

Piquet was the first of the starters to fall out of the race. He faltered at the start and was well back when he lost control on the fifth lap and crashed through a

Piquet Falters

His Brabham teammate, Italian Riccardo Patrese, and the Ferraris of Villeneuve and Frenchman Didier Pironi withdrew due to mechanical problems in their turbocharged cars.

Reutemann, who won at Kyalami last year, drove a troublefree race. Rosberg, his Williams teammate, bad his gear lever knob come off in his hand. He dropped it to the floor, where it rolled for April 4, said he was certain the around between his feet and the dispute could be settiled before the pedals for the rest of the race.

Several cars failed to negotiate corners and went off the track, but there no serious injuries. Nineteen cars were running at the end.

With Navratilova

Kicker Campbell Displays Fancy Footwork As Ireland Defeats Wales, 20-12, in Rugby

Prom Agency Dispatches and substitute flyhalf G
DUBLIN — Ireland launched its kicked a dropped goal. 1982 Five Nations rugby campaign with a 20-12 defeat of Wales Satur-

sive running by flyhalf Ollie Campbell
After losing all four of its champiouship matches last year, Ireland thus takes an early lead this year ahead of Scotland and England, who drew in Edinburgh on Jan. 16, and Wales. France starts up against Wales in Cardiff on Feb. 6, when Ireland will be playing away

day. The Irish wings scored three tries, two of them the result of chi-

against England. In perfect weather conditions. Campbell converted the third Irish try and added two penalties. For Wales, fullback Gwyn Evans kicked a penalty and converted a try by scrumbalf Terry Holmes,

Nelson Holds Lead In Phoenix Golf

PHOENIX — Larry Nelson re-tained the lead Saturday with a struggling 1-under-par 70 in the second round of the Phoenix Open golf tournament.

The current PGA champion put together a 36-hole total of 133, nine shots under par and a one-stroke lead over Morris Hatalsky and Fred Couples. Couples shot 65 Satu: day while Hatalsky had a 67.

and substitute flyhalf Gary Pearce

tive away matches in the championship (since 1979) for the first time since it entered international competition in 1881. Of the 16 men it fielded here, only Holmes clearly dominated his opposite number, Robbie McGrath. Campbell, 27, revised his reputa-

secured territorial advantage from the ample possession won by his forwards. But it was as the general in charge of attack that he made his mark. Weaving runs by Campbell around the right side of an Irish scrum in the 46th minute of the first half and from a wheeled Welsh scrum in the lifth minute of

the second half produced two tries for left wing Moss Finn.

Evans' penalty goal had opened the scoring in the third minute.

Early in the second quarter, a shrewd Campbell kick ahead into empty space — far enough to send the Welsh scurrying backward, but close enough for Irish forwards Fergus Slattery and Phil Orr to reach and recover the ball for McGrath — enabled center Dave

Ringland across in the corner. Wales stormed back. Irwin was carried off on a stretcher with a broken leg when a frantic goal-line stand prevented a try by Evans af-Two shots back, with two ter Holmes had gained ground from a scrum. The siege continued holder David Graham, Tom Purtzer, Lanny Wadkins and Lon with a Welsh forward rush from a tapped penalty. The rush was blocked but the ball spilled back Nielsen. The tournament was defor Holmes, who plunged across in layed Thursday by rain and is now the 31st minute.

Campbell's kicking for position, Irish alertness and aggressivity at the lineouts and a break by Camp-bell that launched substitute Mike Wales has now lost six consecu-Kiernan (a nephew of Ireland's coach, Tom Kiernan) for a long gain yielded the scrum that led to Finn's first try.

Ireland trailed at halftime, 9-8, but went shead for good with Campbell's conversion of Finn's tion as merely a kicking flyhalf. While, he missed five of eight kicks second try. By this time Ireland had lost the at goal, his tactical kicking regular-

second of its starting centers, Paul Dean. Substitute John Murphy, whose first touch of the ball was as the link between Campbell and Finn in that scoring movement, was the fourth Irish threequarter appearing in his first champion-ship match. A fifth, Finn, had played once, against England in 1979. The sixth, Irwin, was in his seventh championship game.

Wales now lost its captain and flyhalf, Gareth Davies, who had been nursing a sore left calf for most of the match. His replacement, Pearce, scored with a drop in the 30th minute after a long throw-in at a Welsh lineout led to a slickly executed maul under the Irish posts. Wales managed only three kicks at goal but scored with all of them.

Irwin to put right wing Trevor Its forwards showed rigorously coached superiority on occasion, but the winning wit and verve were Irish. The proverbial Big Five who select the national team will be under heated pressure from Welshmen this week to produce a stronger unit by Feb. 6. Once Campbell penalties before and after Pearce's goal had padded the margin, victory-starved Irish fans carried new captain Ciaran Fitzgerald off the field.

Jackson, Rebuffed by Yankees, Signs 4-Year Pact With Angels

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Reggie Jackson has ended five years as one of the most colorful and controversial players with the New York Yankees by agreeing to a four-year contract with the California Angels for close to \$1

million a season. Jackson's agent, Gary Walker, said in a telephone interview from his office in Phoenix Friday that the contract with the Angels was "all guaranteed," meaning all four years. He added that Jackson, 35, had agreed to it only after it became clear that Yankee owner George Steinbrenner could oot assure Jackson the role he desired as a regular outfielder.

fered, Reggie wouldn't have played the out-field in New York," Walker said. "There is enough of the little boy left in Reggie that he wants to play the outfield regularly. Steinbr-eaner's reaction, when I told him, was one of understanding. When the contract was announced, the Yankees issued a statement that expressed

regret and that praised Jackson - a catalyst

No matter what George would have of-

on nine division winners, seven pennant titlists and four world championship teams — for having contributed "greatly to the success of the Yankees." Also in the bidding for Jackson were the Atlanta Braves and Baltimore Orioles. The Braves reportedly offered \$2.4 million for three years while the Orioles reportedly of-

Yankees, and his new contract — on which precise terms were not made public -- will elevate him into the upper group of salaries in the major leagues. Jackson lives in Carmel in northern Califormia, and had expressed interest in "going home" to play. He was in Key Biscayne, Fla., when the contact was announced.

"I'm very happy to join a club that really

seemed to pursue and wanted me," the An-

gels quoted Jackson as saying in a prepared

fered \$2.7 million. Jackson earned \$532,000 a year with the

statement. "With the Angels, I get a chance

to play."

The Angels announced that they would introduce Jackson at a oews conference oext Tuesday in Anaheim Stadium and would flank him with three other stars who like Jackson, had been voted most valuable players in the American League: Fred Lynn,

Rod Carew and Don Baylor. "From the standpoint of excitement and drawing power," Angel owner Gene Antry said, "Reggie and Pete Rose are in a class by themselves. I've long admired the way he hustles and handles himself.... His desire

should rub off."

Compensation Squabble Late last week, Angel executive vice president Buzzie Bavasi opened a controversy by saying that he intended to "compensate" the Yankees by sending them a player if the Au-

gels signed Jackson.

Bavasi was promptly challenged by Mar-vin Miller, executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, who pointed out that last summer's 50-day strike and been waged over the issue of compensating teams that lost free agents.

Bavasi said Saturday that "we are going to make a trade with the Yankees." But he de-

nied that the trade would involve collusion to compensate the Yankees because they had lost Jackson. "I'm not trying to reward the Yankees," Bayasi said. "They lost an outfielder, and we added one. It would be a straight, old-fash-

"The more he talks, the deeper he gets," Miller said from his home in Manhattan.
"It's a continuing comedy. But if he does make a deal with the Yankees, we would examine it very, very closely."

Autry has now spent about \$21.5 million on 16 free agents, not including the \$13.8 million given Rick Burleson, Carew and Lynn, each acquired in a trade made possible by their imminent free agent status. The



Reggie Jackson

team has made the playoffs only once, in 1979 when it captured the American League

ma a crowded outfield and may make either Baylor, used mostly as a designated hitter, or regular right-fielder Dan Ford expendable. wasi may use one or the other as trade bait in an attempt to strengthen a weak pitching

Reds to Trade Foster CINCINNATI (AP) — Cincinnati Reds President Dick Wagner has abandoned hopes of signing outfielder George Foster and plans to seek a trade for him. "I received a counterproposal on Foster. I think at this point it's a very hefty one and I

don't believe we want to pursue it any more." Wagner said. Foster will become eligible for free agency after this season when his contract expires.



... Celebrating in the sun.

West championship,
The acquisition of Jackson gives Califor-

In Seattle Final From Agency Dispatches SEATTLE — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova defeated fourthseeded Barbara Potter, 7-6 (7-1), 6-1, Saturday to advance to a showdown with 16-year-old Andrea Jaeger in the Seattle stop on the women's tennis tour. Jacger, using an effective base-line game, defeated Wendy Turn-bull, 7-5, 7-5, to set up Monday's finale between the tournament's two top seeds. Jaeger's tireless volleying proved too much for Turnbull, who matched the younger player point for point, only to have her back-hand shots fall short of the net at crucial moments. "It's hard to play her game — the baseline game — and beat her, and that's what I did." said Turn-

bull. "I felt I could have come to the net more, but I got cautious; I was besitant." Navratilova faced a mirror-image opponent in Potter - both are left-handed, possess big serves and come to the net — but on this oc-casion they had little else in com-mon. Navratilova lost the opening point in the first-set nebreaker but took the next seven and then coast-ed to victory as Potter, serving

three double faults in one game, never recovered.
In quarterfinal matches Friday Navratilova eliminated Anne Smith, 6-3, 7-6; Jaeger defeated Virginia Ruzic, 6-1, 6-2; Turnbull upset defending champion Sylvia Fianika, 6-3, 6-2; and Potter stopped Bettina Bunge, 6-2, 6-2.

> More Sports On Page 11

Super Sundays I to XV: A Look at the Best of Times, the Worst of Times

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON -- Once there was a bittle girl and a toy. It was called Super Ball.

Her father had a toy, too. It was called the Kansas City Chiefs, and when they needed a game between the champions of the American Football League and the National Football League, Lamar Hunt turned Super Ball into Super Bowl, just as big brother Bunker once turned the silver futures market into his own

toy. But that's another story. In case you haven't noticed, it's time for the Super Bowl's Sweet XVI, and the NFL has basically rented out Detroit for Sunday's celebration between the San Francisco 49ers and Cincinnati Bengals.

The first 15 games have produced all man-oers of memorable moments, including these personal favorites:

Wackiest play: Super Bowl VII, Redskin Mike Bass' 49-yard interception return of a pass thrown by Miami kicker Garo Yepremian, "Tve got to work with Garo," Dolphin quaterback Bob Griese said."His throwing technique isn't what it should be."

Best prediction by a player: Super Bowl III, New York Jet quarterback Joe Namath. "The Jets will win, I guarantee it." Final score, Jets

Worst prediction by a player: Super Bowl III, Colt defensive end Lou Michaels to Namath before the game: "Yon're gonna find it tough throwing out of a well." Namath's final stats: 17 of 28 passes completed for 206 yards and no interceptions. Best Super Bowl party: Super Bowl X in Mi-

ami. The league rented out Hialeah Racetrack

for the night. Drinks were dispensed from par-imutual windows, and NFL union chief Ed

Garvey, waiting in the buffet line, was served a subpeona to testify in a league-related trial. Worst Super Bowl party: Super Bowl VII, Long Beach, Calif., aboard the Queen Mary, a floating hotel that barely made it through the

Best curfew violation: Super Bowi XV in New Orleans last year, Oakland Raiders de-fensive lineman John Matuszak. He showed up for the Thursday press conference begging the TV guys to turn off their lights. "You're killin' my eyes," he pleaded, giving new meaning to his personal credo, "You'll get bruised when you cruise with the Tooz." Dumbest pregame statement: Super Bowl XII. Cowboy linebacker Thomas Henderson. "[Steeler quarterback] Terry Bradshaw is so dumb he couldn't spell cat if you spotted him the 'c' and the 'a,' " said Henderson. Final score: Pittsburg 35, Dallas 31, with Bradshaw completing 17 of 30 passes for 318 yards and four touchdowns. Worst performance by a coach: Super Bowl VII. George Allen - all week. Complaining

about distractions, charting the sun in Los An-

geles Coliseum, nearly causing a mutiny on his team by fining the injured Jim Snowden for breaking curfew, Allen wins going away. Best performance by an owner. Super Bowl IX, Art Rooney of the Steelers. All week long he regaled members of the press with tales of his great days at the racetrack, his years of frustration over losing. When his team pre-vailed, 16-6, over the Vikings, he cried and told

his team, "I'm grateful to you." Worst performance by an owner: Super Bowl
VIII. Miami's Joe Robbic said he would pay for players' wives to fly to Houston — but no mothers, sisters or girlfriends of single players. Worst practice facilities: Super Bowl VIII,

Minnesota's practice field at Houston's Delmar School. They dressed in a locker room without a single locker but featuring 15 showerheads (only three with running water and two housing nesting sparrows). "Men," said defensive lineman Jim Marshall, "consider yourself honored. It is the first time we have ever showered in an aviary."

Best comeback: Super Bowl X, Lynn Swann of the Steelers. Two weeks earlier he had been knocked unconscious and hospitalized with a concussion suffered during the AFC title game against the Raiders. In the Super Bowl, be caught four passes for 161 yards and a touchdown and was named the most valuable player in Pittsburgh's 21-17 vicotry over Dallas.

Worst post-game performance by a network announcer: Super Bowl VI, Tom Brookshier trying to interview Dallas running back Duane Thomas. "Are you happy, Duane?" Brookshier

wondered. Said Thomas, who had oot spoken to reporters all season: "Never said I was

Best Super Bowl city: New Orleans — Al Hirt, oysters Rockefeller and 24-hour bars. Worst Super Bowl city: Los Angeles — Sinog, freeways that only exit in Tijuana and \$35 for a room-service hamburger.

Best fans: Denver's Orange Crush in Super Worst fans: The Steelers' -- every year. Best idea: Super Bowl XV. They tied a yellow ribbon around the New Orleans Super-

dome to welcome home the bostages. Worst idea: Super Bowl X. They allowed Hollywood to film the movie "Black Sunday" during the game at the Orange Bowl in 1976. I just love the scene when the Goodyear Blimp, armed with a bomb, sails on collision course toward the press box.

Passport to Paris Fashion Showings

Casting a Narrow Net

. By William Safire NEW YORK — It may seem easy to coin new words and catch phrases, but the trouble is that somebody has usually beaten

you to it. The same goes in spades for boosted comages, those expressions that play on famous phrases: After "Iron Curtain" came a bunch of assorted draperies, of

curtain" is the only survivor, and after "Third World" (out of Charles ` de Gaulle's tiersmonde) there was a rush on "fourth world." Out of "broad-

casting" came,

quite naturally. telecasting," on the theory that television, rather than broads, was being casted. That casting con-struction has been used again. Bernard Ritzinger of Moline, Ill., calls the latest casting "a new one on me" and envisions strange usages like "Cable News Network narrowcaster Daniel Schorr said -" He wonders who came up with it first.

I have been lying in wait for this query. Thanks to David Gibson of Hamlin, N.Y., I have in hand a of SMPE" for the year 1927. In this little-read item put out by the Society of Motion Picture Engineers John B. Taylor of the General Electric Co. described the transmission of speech over a beam of light, and wrote: "The demonstration of music in a beam or pencil of directed light has been called 'narrow-casting' in order to invite comparison and contrast with the parallel art of broadcasting."

EVERY administration likes to have its own hush-hush name for

its hush-hush studies. In the Nixon-Ford era, those ultrasecret, wide-ranging, argument-stimulating memorandums about national-security problems (rating only compound adjectives) were called "nissims." "Have you read the missim on China?" was the first secret question I heard as a White House aide. When I asked, "What's a nissim?" I was promptly dropped "out of the loop" for lack of clearance (or irreverence, which was worse), but I soon discovered that "nissim" was a nonce word for "NSSM" — "National Security Study Memorandum."

When the Carter men replaced the Republicans in the basement of the White House, Zbigniew Brzezinski wanted a change of name for the top-secret reports that his men would soon be churning out. The order went out that the words "National Security" would be replaced by "Presiden-tial" — thus, the new "Presidential Study Memorandum." Before this could be implemented, as they toolishly say, an astute member of the conceptual frameworkers' un-ion realized what the resulting acronyn would sound like, and the word "Study" was changed to "Re-view." Through the Carter years, the PRM was the target of all the. tugging and hauling, and I found corner, "Can you get me a copy of Prim-10?"

The first thing the Reagan men did upon taking office was to scrap the PRM. Their name for the same old stuff is not well known, be-cause it defies pronunciation: "NSDD." It stands for National Security Decision Directive. You don't hear pundits and reporters on street corners asking, "Can you glom onto NSDD-1?" because (1) there have not been studies this time around, and (2) nobody in the bureaucracy knows bow to ask for

"HELP! I must get an answer before 1 go crazy!" expostulates Matthew Haines of New York. Ever since Solidarity has been in the news, people in the media keep pronouncing Lech Walesa's name as though there were an 'n' in it. Is this correct? Is Walesa's name pronounced Walensa"?"

. No. It is pronounced "Vawen-

Start with the "w": As in many languages, the "w" is pronounced as a "v." Now take the "l": In Polish, this is an irregular letter with a slash through it that does not exist in English; it sounds like the English "w," "weh." That gives us "vaweh," and we haven't even finished with the "L" Witkor Weintraub, professor emeritus of Polish language and literature at Harvard University, tells me that, when fol-lowed by an "e," the nasal quality of the "!" makes the "e" sound like a French "un."

That takes you to "va-wens," hinting at an "n" but not coming down hard on it. Add a normal "a," and you have "Vawensa," spelled "Walesa."

New York Times Service

mid-May, but special arrangements can be made for private By Hebe Dorsey presentations. Showroom can ac-DARIS — The spring Paris commodate 20 people.

couture collections, which opened yesterday with Nina Ricci, will go on all week for press and professionals. After that, they will be opened, in theory, to one and all.

The collections used to be one of Paris' major attractions, a top priority on the agenda of most women visiting Paris for the first time. In the days when Paris cou-ture ruled the world, chic Parisians also flocked to them: for the excitement of the shows themselves, and also to get the news straight from the source and carry it to their local dressmakers. The lucky ones with model's measurements also tried to buy a dress.

In those days, houses like Christian Dior were fully booked every day for three months and getting in was like breaking into Fort Knox, Fashion houses also kept a stable of beautiful models on hand, as many as 16 at Dior

(as against six today).
But things have changed and the interest in couture is no longer what it used to be. Collections are shorter and shown twice or three times a week instead of every day. Some houses, such as Saint Laurent, Hanae Mori and Ungaro, hold one big show at the beginning of the season for the press and preferred customers, then move on to video.

However, foreigners, students of fashion and a shrinking clientele still attend the collections. For those interested, here is a list for the coming season compiled by Gunilla Knutsson of the Paris bureau of The New York Times:

Bahmain, 44 Rue François I (tel: 720 3534). Shows scheduled Tuesdays and Thursdays from February through June, at 3 p.m. Salon holds 200. About 60 attend on an average day. Collection periodically is sent to the Orient or South America for a week to 10 days at a time. Special arrangements are made for groups.

Pierre Cardin, 27 Avenue de Marigny (tel: 266 9225). No reg-ular shows scheduled. Special arrangements made with travel agencies and groups. Carven, 6 Rond-Pomt des

Champs-Elysées (tel: 359 1752). Regular showings Tuesdays and Thursdays, February through

LONDON BUSINESS ADDRESS, PHONE/TRLEX. Executives, Suite 66, 87 Regent St., W1. Tel. 439 7094, PRISTICE BOND ST. or ORORD ST, Address, mail services from £1.50/week, Tel 01 499 5794

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PARIS & SUBURBS

Near Place des Vosges

Chanel, 31 Rue Cambon (tel: 261 5455). Shows are run daily from February through April. Salon accepts only a dozen reservations for each show and they are usually filled, so it is wise to check well in advance.

Christian Dior, 30 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 5444). Ask for "reception haute couture. Showings are on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 3:30 p.m. and run from February until mid-May. They will always ask if you are in the fashion business. The correct answer is "no." Salon seats 150.

Courrèges, 40 Rue François I (tel: 720 7044). Will show a conture collection Jan. 26, but no regular showings after that.

Emanuel Ungaro, 2 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 6194). Showings on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. for about two months, starting in February. About 40 people are accommodated in salon where video presentation is made on big screen.

taigne (tel: 723 5203). Call Car-

ole Facchetti. Video shows pre-sented at 3:30 p.m. Mondays

through Fridays, with up to 150 spectators. Live shows presented

Jean Paton, 7 Rue Florentin (tel: 260 3610). Shows on Tues-

days and Thursdays at 3 p.m.

Salon seats from 50 to 70 people.

nue Montaigne (tel: 359 5539).
Ask for Mylena de Lichtenstein.
Shows February through March,
Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3

p.m. Salon can seat 100.

Jean-Louis Scherrer, 51 Ave-

Lanvin, 22 Faubourg St.

Honore (tel: 265 1440). Showings at 3:30 p.m. Tuesdays and Thurs-

days for about two months after

openings. Salon can seat 50. Pri-

Louis Ferand, 88 Faubourg St.

Honoré (tel: 265 2729). Ask for Patricia. Showings Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. until mid-May. Fruit juice and whiskey available. Salon holds 130. Shows

are live now, but Ferand is con-

templating a new type of presen-

tation with mannequins parading in front of a screen on which closeups of fashion details will be

Nina Ricci, 39 Avenue Mon-

shows presented Mondays through Fridays at 3 p.m. for about three months. At 11 a.m.

daily, the boutique or ready-to-

Per Spook, 30 Avenue George V (tel: 723 0019). Showings Tues-

day and Thursdays at 3 p.m from February until work on the new

collection begins, usually two months later. Salon seats 40 to

Philippe Venet, 62 Rue François I (tel: 225 3363). Show-ings Tuesdays and Thursdays

through March, Salon holds 40

Torrente, 9 Faubourg St. Honore (tel: 266 1414). Showings

at 4.30 p.m. Monday through

Yves Saint Laurent, 5 Avenue

Marceau (tel: 723 7271). Ask for

Mile. de Ludinghausen. Video presentations starting in mid-February through mid-July on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 3:30 p.m.

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Letter From Shaoxing

China's 'Cheap Red'

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Tones Service

SHAOXING, China — "Wine and scholars — those are Shaoxing's two traditions, but we are not sure which came first. Personally, I think the wine," Tang Renlin said.

Tang, 46, a school teacher and sometime writer of lyric poetry, then offered a toast with Shaoxing wine to a visitor and the other regulars at "his" table in the corner of the Xian Hen wineshop here.

"I am not sure that wine pro-motes scholarship," Tang said.
"But I do know that our scholars

promote Shaoxing wine."

Tang was thinking of Shaoxing's most illustrious son, the writer Lu Xun (Lu Hsun), who patronized the Xian Hen wineshop while he lived here, and widely extolled the virtues of Shaoxing rice wine after

'Special Effects'

"For Lu Xun, wine was essential to both life and writing." Tang said sipping a bit more wine from his cup, "and Shaoxing is some-thing very special, with very spe-cial effects."

Shen Xirong manager of the Shaoxing General Winery, also claims special virtues for the wine, which is one of China's most fa-mous. "If you drink a bit of Shaoxing wine each day, you will

Certainly stay fit," Shen said.

A vigorous 67 with no intention of retiring despite his half a century in the winery, Shen drinks about a pint of wine at both lunch and dinner each day and recommends. dinner each day and recommends that others do the same. Shaoxing wine has a 2,000-year

history," he continued, explaining that this is the length of time for which there are records in this 4,100-year-old town documenting not just the process by which it is made but also the preservation of the yeast used in the wine's fer-mentation. "No one can duplicate our yeast — it has come down to us over 20 centuries, year to year — and no one can duplicate the water we use."

Made of Rice and Millet

Shaoxing wine is made of glutenous rice plus some millet --soaked, steamed, then fermented with water from nearby Jian Lake for nearly 90 days before the wine is drawn off, filtered and boiled to sterilize it - and then aged in sealed stone jars for three to six years, sometimes as long as 10

This produces the basic Shao ring wine — the name translates roughly as "cheap red" — and it accounts for about a third of the winery's annual output of 30,000 tons. The process is varied to make three other types, which are sweeter and a bit higher in alcohol

"We put a lot of effort now into passing from father to son the techniques of making what we be-lieve is a unique wine." Shen said. "At the same time, however, we want to modernize our production methods and increase our output,

and this is a bit difficult," "Tasting sessions" are a key part of the winery's efforts at quality' coutrol and in training younger workers. "We first of all want to ensure the traditional quality of our product," Shen said of the ses-sions, which are held regularly within each section of the winery and occasionally for the entire staff of 1,000 people. "But we also want to instruct the younger workers in what constitutes quality --how the wine should look and feel and smell and, most of all, how it should taste."

And that, Shen continued, should be "rich and mellow in flavor." This is what distinguishes Shaoxing wine from China's other famous rice wines, Shen said.

Subjective

"Lu Xun wrote that few things in life are more subjective than the appreciation of wine," a teacher, Li Shitai, commented. "We often discuss the merits of the various wines as we sit here each evening. but we never come to agreement. except, of course, that we prefer Shaoxing wine to any other."

Shen said that demand for Shaoxing wine far exceeds his winery's production, valued at \$12 million a year, but that output cannot be increased substantially without greater supplies of hardto-get, high-quality glutenous rice, which cannot be grown in large amounts.

Jin Jingling, a clerk at the Xian Hen wineshop, has to ration each

customer to one pint.
"Some days," Jin said, "we just
run out, and people ask, 'What
kind of wineshop has not enough wine? How can the most famous wineshop in all China run out of wine? We have thought about making our own wine, but we are cooperatively owned and lack the capital for equipment and facili-ties. Besides, the good wine takes five or six years to mature."

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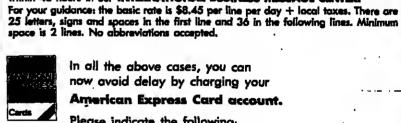
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